THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 58. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 30TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General Commission Agent*, under the style and firm of HALLAM & Co.

J. B. HALLAM.

1jn 2578 Hankow, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. EMIL MAINTZ and Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY, in our firm, ceased on the 30th *ultimo*, and Mr. FREDERICK G. ADAMS and Mr LEOPOLD KAHN are admitted as partners from this date.

REISS & Co.

1jn 2549 Shanghai, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

29jy 2550 Foochow 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. HARCOURT WILLIAM HARDY is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Our partners are: Mr. James Worthington, of Manchester, Mr. William Seton Brown, of London, and Mr. Harcourt William Hardy.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

30my 2551 Shanghai, 30th April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. RICHARD LINDAU has been this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

ALT and Co.

10jn 2415 Nagasaki, April 1st, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

30my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, *LONDON.*

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc. etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, *Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers*, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc, etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.
LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co.,
68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD, PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR, as being the ONLY PREPARATION EXTANT, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

LONDON and PARIS.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved *efficacious*, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of pigs.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and *Cubebs*. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a *restoration to robust* health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge. Manufactured by ELEY BROS., LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M. and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers,

Double Waterproof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

30my-69 o-a-f-n 2732 30th May, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

On the morning of the 11th instant, at Caine Road, Hongkong, Mrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jun., of a Daughter.

At Chefoo, on the 12th ultimo, the wife of Capt. WM. BELL, of a daughter.

LATEST DATES

England...(tel.)..	May 9	Hankow,.....	May 26
Hongkong,.....	„ 20	Nagasaki,.....	„ 23
Foochow.....	„ 24	Yokohama,.....	„ 16
Tientsin,.....	„ 25	Osaka	„ 9

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Feb. 25	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... „ 19	April 4th.	

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
May 22	66	85	67	77
„ 23	64	74	56	68
„ 24	70	90	67	77
„ 25	56	71	66	72
„ 26	59	70	63	70
„ 27	61	75	65	72
„ 28	61	74	63	70
„ 29	61	72	66	70

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ′	°
May 16 H.W.	6.25	19.03	E. by N.	2	r	30.10	64
„ 16 L.W.	3.07	13.06	E. S. E.	3	r	30.05	66
„ 17 H.W.	8.27	19.06	N. E.	2	r	30.07	59
„ 17 L.W.	4.05	13.09	N. W.	3	r	30.15	62
„ 18 L.W.	4.45	14.08	N. by E.	4	c	30.10	59
„ 18 H.W.	9.22	20.05	„	5	o	30.14	63
„ 18 L.W.	4.58	13.09	E. N. E.	4	c	30.08	65
„ 19 L.W.	5.04	13.03	Z	0	m	30.08	58
„ 19 H.W.	10.27	20.01	„	0	b	30.10	67
„ 19 L.W.	6.14	12.05	S. E by E.	2	b	30.02	67
„ 20 L.W.	6.52	12 02	S. by W.	3	m	29.99	68
„ 20 H.W.	10.56	19.10	S. S. W.	4	b	30.00	75
„ 20 L.W.	6.56	11.07	S. by E.	2	b	29.94	73
„ 21 L.W.	7.54	12.01	South	1	m	29.97	70
„ 21 H.W.	11.52	20.06	S. S. W.	1	m	29.96	75
„ 22 L.W.	8.44	12.01	E. S. E.	1	m	30.02	78
„ 22 H.W.	0.28	21.02	East	2	b	30.01	78

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Aden" from Hongkong—Messrs. Parry, Goodall, Hubener, Bovet and Batchelder, and 1 Chinese and family first class. Per "Benares" from Yokohama—Mr. R. Goddard and two deck passengers. From Nagasaki—Mr. Finch. Per "Szechuen" from Tientsin—Messrs. E. Hepple Hall, Voustonilé, A. L. Rodionoff and servant, J. T. Molotkoff. From Chefoo—Mrs. Crawford, Mr. E. T. Sanford, and 155 Chinese. Per "Manchu" from Tientsin—8 European Cabin passengers, 3 deck, and 57 Chinese. Per "Ellora" from Hongkong—Messrs. Gilmour, E. J. Hogg, Crawford, C. Kerr, Mrs. Smith, and two Misses Smith.

DEPARTED.—Per "Benares" for Hongkong—Mr. R. C. Antrobus for Marseilles, Mr. E. D. Jones for Southampton, Messrs. G. Forbes and Upward for Hongkong. Per "Costa Rica." for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Fobes, Messrs. Phillipeens, F. A. Groom and brother. For Yokohama—Mrs. L. O. Currie, Messrs. G. Howard Van Doren and R. Smith. For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Eastlack and two children, Mrs. J. B. Chalmers and son, Messrs. Alf. Busch, G. Boyd, D. O. Clerk, C. E. Simmons, W. A. West, and F. Parry. For New York—Mr. E. T. Sandford and 11 in steerage. Per "Kiangse," for Ningpo—Mr. A. Little.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

WE mentioned, a few days ago, that local disturbances had broken out in Anhwey, between old and new occupants of land in certain districts of that province. Finding, after the rebellion, that they had simply regained sway over a wilderness studded with ruins, the mandarins invited immigrants from other provinces, to cultivate the soil. Of the original inhabitants, thousands had been slain; thousands had fled to other districts, and been lost sight of. With a view, accordingly, to re-people the country, men were invited from Shantung and other parts, to settle on the lands of families supposed to have become extinct, and bring them again under cultivation. The call was widely responded to. Great numbers came down and settled on the vacant holdings, and restored the country by their labour to something of its former prosperity. The original owners, however, have now turned up and claim their land; and the mandarins find themselves in the difficult dilemma of having to either turn adrift people whom they had invited to take possession, or to refuse to hand back property to the proper owners. The question was troublesome, no doubt—none the less so that they had themselves created it. But the least foresight must have shown them that prompt decision, in favour of one or other of the claimants, was urgent. Delay was certain to eventuate in riot between the rivals. Instead, however, of acting with vigour, they deferred settlement from day to day, in the vain effort to devise a plan which should satisfy both parties and save their own pockets. The natural result has been that the original owners of the land have resorted to force, to oust men whom they consider as interlopers; and soldiery have been called in to quell an outbreak that wise government would have averted. Kwan-teh-chow is the scene of this storm in a tea-pot, which is of interest simply as showing how insurrections are created and fostered in China, by incapacity. Here are a number of lives lost, and permanent irritation caused by weak and selfish impolicy. If the obvious course had been adopted, of confirming one party in possession and compensating the other, the dispute might have been nipped in the bud. As it is, the Gordian knot may possibly be solved by slaying half the disputants and so making room for all the remainder. But the system under which a simple question of legal equity is allowed to grow to such dimensions, cannot be called government. Nothing was more probable than that waifs and strays from among those who had fled from their homes, would return at intervals to claim the fields they had left. In inviting new occupants to settle, therefore, wise statesmanship might have foreseen and provided against the difficulty beforehand. A hardship had to be inflicted; the only question was, who should suffer. It is a pity that Chinese Mandarins do not display, in action, some of that far-seeing care for the interests of their countrymen, which diffuses a patriotic glow through dispatches written to oppose foreign intercourse. A piece of egregious misgovernment like the present does far more harm to the district concerned, than competition from resident foreign merchants could work there in a long series of years.

Summary of News.

Reports of meetings held by the Union S. N. Company, and by French Electors, will be found on another page. At the former, a dividend of 30 per cent was declared, on the first year's working, and Tls. 45,000 was carried to Reserve Fund.

We regret much to have to record the loss of another P. & O. steamer, the *Benares*, which got ashore on an island in the Fishermen's group, near Ningpo on the 23rd inst., and has become a total wreck. Fortunately the steamer *China* was passing, and with her aid the mails, passengers, and crew are all saved. The *Ellora* left Shanghai at 3 P.M. on the following day for the scene of the disaster, and took boats, divers, and all appliances to save property. We are glad to hear that all the silk and treasure have been recovered from the wreck of the *Benares*, and that there is every probability of her engines being also saved. The *Ellora* remains by the wreck, as well as the French gunboat *Scorpion*, whose commander kindly left Ningpo directly the news reached the port. H. M. gunboat *Dove*, too, went down yesterday, at once on her arrival from Tientsin. The *China* has returned to Shanghai and intends, we hear, to institute a heavy claim for salvage. The *United Service* took down the Mails.

A despatch from Rutherford Alcock on the subject of tonnage dues, explains the motive for the clumsy notification lately issued by the Customs, requiring immediate payment at the end of the 48 hours. The despatch will be found elsewhere.

In their anxiety to bring as many as possible under the influence of that very popular tax, the Compulsory Registration Fee, the British Consular authorities have lately been threatening legal proceedings against a German resident, who bolted by the *Costa Rica*, to escape further persecution. It will be painful to the authorities to learn that they have failed in their benevolent effort. But we commend to their attention the well-known maxim—Surtout, pas trop de zèle, messieurs. The whole affair has been a blunder from beginning to end; from the mode of announcing the tax, to the mode of collecting it. Four-fifths of its unpopularity arises from this cause.

The Return Enfield match between the Shanghai Rifle Club and the Hongkong Rifle Association, has resulted in favor of the latter, who made 529 points against 494 gained by the Shanghai Club. We hear however that there is some question as to the size of target used in Hongkong, which will have to be referred to the south for settlement.

It will be seen that the Proprietors of both the *Evening Express* and *Friend of China* newspapers have been committed for trial, on the criminal charge of libelling Mr. Barnard.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve on the French Municipal Council:—Messrs. F. B. Forbes, G. Arosenius, E. Bonneville, and H. Maignan Champronnain.

On Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, the settlement was visited by a severe thunderstorm, exactly resembling the "Nor-Westers" which all who have been in India will remember, as occasionally refreshing Bengal, at this time of the year. On the Bubbling Well road, the wind licked up the dust and hurled it forward in dense clouds, so dense that no object was visible a few paces distant, while the lightning flashed and forked and danced about the heavens, and the thunder crashed rather than rolled.

A HANKOW correspondent writes. "To the destruction of our hopes, the Tea market has been opened by the settlement of some Oonfaa tea (during the night,) at Tls. 31, probably 4 or 5 taels over what the operator could have got them for had he been in less hurry. So, the Chinamen are once more to get the largest share of the profits: and so it will be, as long as Firms in Shanghai will not have confidence in their agents, and must sent up more representatives to assist (!) with their judgement of the article. It is said that Eleven chops in all have found buyers." Quotations will be found in our Commercial columns.

We are glad to see that the S. S. N. Co. are again going to run steamers daily, to and from NINGPO.

Our latest TIENTSIN letters speak of the rebels as having returned southward, of their own free will, however, not under any compulsion by the Imperialists. We shall be quite ready, accordingly, to hear of their return in a week or two. The fact is, the rebels are all mounted; the Imperialists are all on foot, and the latter therefore can never bring their opponents fairly to bay.

We still hear of much excitement connected with the gold mines lately visited by H. B. M. Vice Consul at CHEFOO. Parties of Cantonese, accompanied by a few Europeans are already established at the diggings. Report says that one of the former was lucky enough to find a nugget of two ounces weight, and if this be the character of the gold deposit, it becomes a matter of great importance, as such mineral wealth cannot be allowed to remain any longer untouched. There is an impression here that, as soon as the fact of the gold-mines being productive is made known, many English and Americans will come up to work them, and claim the same right to do so as is accorded to Chinese emigrants by the English and American governments in Australia and California. If the S. S. N. Company would bring the gold-seekers for a moderate passage money, no doubt many foreigners who at present cannot find employment, might be glad to try this way of earning a competency. The old Canton and Fohkien returned miners from Australia, will doubtless rush up here, as they, having had experience of gold digging in those countries, will be able to use it to good account in the Shantung mines. It is not anticipated that the native population would be adverse to the gold mines being worked, as they are continually asking foreigners to accompany them to the diggings. Perhaps the mandarins may object to the mines being worked, but as these disinterested individuals are generally contented to shut their eyes for a consideration, some arrangement may be come to to quiet them. Does the Treaty forbid foreigners working mines in China?

The P. and O. Company give notice that their steamers will shortly discontinue calling at NAGASAKI, on their way to and from Yokohama. The call at the intermediate port has been found inconvenient, and Government have, we believe, authorized this departure from the contract. This will be unsatisfactory news for residents at the former port, though there is now so frequent steam communication, that they will not be isolated long together.

A mission has arrived from Anam, to thank the Governor of HONGKONG for the trouble taken in preserving certain Anamites from the Macao coolie barracoons, and sending them home to Anam. The Macao Government have brought an action for libel against the *China Mail*, for its unsparing denunciation of the iniquities of the coolie trade carried on from that colony.

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Editorial Selections.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE cry for light-houses that has been lately going up from every out-port, has been heard at Peking, and good is likely to follow. The question of lighting the entrance to the Yangtze is being more actively considered, and arrangements are being made to watch over the expenditure of the Tonnage Dues more closely in future. The error of leaving such important matters as lighting and buoying the coast and other Hydrographical works, to the mercy of the Customs Department, has been made apparent by ten years of neglect; and a scheme has been devised for organising, at each port, local boards to control these matters, with a Head Board or Hydrographic Office at Peking,—in each of which the Foreign Consuls and Foreign Ministers, respectively, shall be represented. The project is a development of the Mixed Commission which we lately advocated, and possesses the additional advantage of permanency. There is no question that the Chinese Government has, hitherto, gravely neglected its duty of lighting and buoying the coast, and has steadily misapplied the Tonnage Dues contributed by foreign shipping for that purpose. And the same accusation of neglect must partially lie at the door of our Representatives. A scheme similar to that which is now in contemplation, should have been devised long since; and the appropriation of the tonnage dues to their legitimate object, have been insisted on from the beginning. These have, instead, been allowed to merge in the general Customs revenue; and hundreds of thousands of taels, that should have found expression in buoys, light-houses and beacons, have been lost. It is satisfactory to know that there is a pro-pect of better things in future; that an authority is to be created for the special purpose of looking after this important matter, and directing the ample funds which foreign shipping contributes, into their proper channel.

In the meantime, the pressing need for a light-house at the entrance to the Yang-tze is fully recognised—as it has been for the last five years. But darkness continues to prevail, while the rival claims of different islands for the honor of bearing it, are re-opened. Time after time has this question been discussed, and one or other of the various sites adopted. But then a new king arrives, who ignores the decision of his predecessor, and all has to be done over again. The latest, and we are bound to say the ablest, utterance on the subject, is a report by Captain Brooker R.N., of H. M. S. *Sylvia*, which was drawn up at the request of Mr. Hart some six months ago, and discusses the general question of light-houses all up the coast. Capt. Brooker opposes the North Saddle; and the erection of the light-house which had been destined for it is stopped, in consequence. He advocates the Barren Islands and the Amherst Rocks; and Peking now inclines to favour these sites. The misfortune is that consultations, discussions, reports, and changes of decision are protracting interminably a settlement of the question. The North Saddle was fixed on after mature deliberation, two years ago, in deference to the opinion of the majority of the authorities consulted. Captain Brooker now says that a light there would draw ships into danger; while the Barren Islands are the most prominent of all the outlying dangers, and a light on these would be the greatest boon to the mariner. It may be so, we cannot pretend to judge between the rival opinions of so many experts; but we do hope that, if a decision in favour of the Barren Islands be now come to, the erection of a light house there will not be again delayed, at the moment preparations have been completed, in deference to an argument in favour of Leuconia urged by some new survey. Full and deliberate consideration is of course necessary and desirable; but we repeat, these frequent reconsiderations, ending in nothing, are disheartening. One only site seems universally approved. No one contests the paramount claim of the Amherst Rocks; but the enormous expense of lighting these has prevented its entertainment. We may hope that, now the expenditure of the Tonnage Dues is likely to be properly supervised, this obstacle will be soon overcome. When money had to begged as a favour from the Chinese Government, Tls. 150,000 seemed a hopeless sum. But if the Tonnage dues are really set apart for their legitimate object, the new Board will soon be able to recommend this outlay, without trenching too far on the resources at their disposal. To adapt the lighthouse now lying here for its new site on the Barren Islands, a tower will be needed, which must be sent for to England; and this, it is hoped, will arrive by the time the Gutzlaff light is completed.

TURKEY AND CHINA.

IN a late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, there is a very interesting article entitled "Statesmen of Turkey," which suggests many points of comparison between the sick man of the East of Europe, and the sick man of the East of Asia. For more than four hundred years, the Turks have been living on the confines of civilization, their territory has been conterminous with tolerably enlightened states, and their position in Europe, Asia and Egypt has brought them necessarily into close contact with much that exhibited the characteristics of the more highly developed West, and under powerful and incessant influences which might well have modified and moulded the original fanaticism and barbarism of the Turkish character, into something more suited to enable them to hold their own in Europe. But they are essentially an Asiatic race, with prejudices that are ineradicable, with characteristics of conceit and serene indifference to the surrounding civilization, that are impenetrable. Their slender progress while all the other nations of Europe have been advancing with gigantic strides, is a measure of what we may expect in a less favourably circumstanced country like China; and is a significant warning of the almost hopeless immobility of the Asiatic character, and of the incapacity of Oriental races for appreciating or energetically striving to acquire the elements of a civilization which lies before them, constructed to their hand.

It is only since 1834 that Turkey has entered into full relationship with the other European powers, and become as it were a member of the family of nations. Then for the first time, it sent to the courts of Europe accredited ambassadors; so that China, situated at the furthest extremity of Asia, has not been so far behind her western sister in making a first step towards entering into international relations. But in both cases they have yielded rather to pressure than to their own growing desire to adopt such a course. They have no doubt foreseen that, by having themselves represented in this manner, they would secure fuller and more equitable consideration of their views, and would occupy a defensive position against any hostile intentions of the European powers. In the case of China, the accrediting of an ambassador to the courts of Europe and America will, probably, tend to have Chinese views of affairs in China treated with more leniency than formerly, although on the other hand the recommendations of European statesmen may come to have considerable influence in the Councils of the empire. Hitherto, with no representative of the Middle Kingdom in Europe, and with an obstinate Oriental nation to deal with, the bullying policy was necessarily the only one that could be adopted. But, if a few years hence, a native diplomatist should be accredited to Europe, to explain and defend the acts of his government, a very important policy would be inaugurated. China would then acquire a political standing in Europe which would probably strengthen the government at Pekin, and preserve the empire from dissolution. It would be recognised, its existence would be morally guaranteed, and the hopes of many foreigners to see it succumb to foreign occupation and foreign administration, would be doomed to disappointment.

It would seem that in the Asiatic mind there is a sixth sense, namely the faculty of squeezing, as it is called here. The writer in the *Revue* gives the Turkish aspect of this oriental virtue, which we translate as follows:—"Public offices were not only a means of obtaining comparative security, they were the sole method of becoming rich, and that justly, because public officers did not receive any salary. Those who wanted their services paid them direct, the most insignificant employé not being approachable except with money in hand, and every superior in his turn taking according to his rapacity, from those under him, a part of what they had received. ..... Public offices were sought after as a monopoly of tyranny and extortion, and the government perfectly understood that this was the case. Such a strange organization is naturally revolting to all our ideas, it condemned every reform to impotence: of what good are laws and regulations if there is no guarantee for their execution, and if those whom they ought to protect are held to purchase this protection at a money price? In the month of May 1838 Reschid wished to abolish this state of things, and decreed that all functionaries should be paid; and this would be a memorable date indeed if the abolition had been obtainable by a decree, if it had not presumed on an entirely new financial system, and on the introduction amongst the people as well as amongst the functionaries of a new spirit. After a lapse of thirty years, the foreigner who arrives to-day at Constantinople, has no more lively surprise than to see venality openly displayed, with an absence of ceremony which exceeds everything that he has known. From the highest functionary down to the simple tax-collector, there is no one whose services it is not necessary to purchase; the *bakshish* (the good-will offering or drink-money according to the importance of the sum given) rules from one extremity to the other of the administrative scale. It is an impost levied on all those who have business to be done by the administration; but an unlimited impost, the payment of which does not assure the success of an application, although failure is inevitable if one refuses or neglects to pay it. Authority hardly sees in it an inconvenience, since it does not involve itself; and it finds in it a considerable advantage, that of assuring to its functionaries, always badly paid, an allowance which lightens the budget. Opinion even, for there is such a thing in Turkey, and upon certain points very exacting, sees in it nothing odious. It is not, as it appears to us, corruption: it is a remnant of ancient Turkey, but a remnant which is destroying modern Turkey."

In all this, as descriptive of Turkey, we see the exact counterpart of insufficiently paid mandarins, the sale of justice by them, and the endless squeezing and "chancee" of all classes in the Chinese empire. As the writer above says, to the Asiatic mind it is not venality, corruption and ruin, hateful and demoralizing under every aspect; it is the Turkish or Chinese system, sanctioned by public opinion and consecrated for ages in the minds of the people. It is their standard of rectitude and honor, and without it they are unable to conceive the existence of society. They are unconscious of the possibility of its being dispensed with, while in reality it is gnawing at the very vitals of the empire.

We do not wish to draw unfavourable comparison between Turkey and China on the one hand and England on the other, without perfect certainty as to the accuracy of the facts. But there are few organizations of men with sufficient stability to stand the test of existence for a period of years, which do not contain some elements of permanency or strength worthy of being adopted. There can scarcely be a doubt as to the important part that competitive examination has played in China. The subjects of examination have certainly not been those best suited for statesmen, legislators, and administrators; but they have at least served in a rough way to discover men of capacity. Favouritism selects men for public offices according to the importance of their relations; competitive examination selects them according to the extent of their capacity to do something more or less immediately connected with the objects for which the capacity is required. A conspicuous example of the career open to talent in China, no matter of what origin or condition, is afforded by the case of a late Governor of Szechuen who, having commenced life as a cook in the native city of Canton, rose to the highest distinctions in the empire, and developed a capacity for administration to which Szechuen has owed much of its recent prosperity and its comparative immunity from the miseries of rebellion. As a parallel case in Turkey, we find that the father of Ali Pacha, one of the two leading Turkish statesmen of the present time, was a keeper of one of the gates of Constantinople, and lived on the gratuities of the passers-by. The boy's talents early attracted notice, and he rose in the public service with remarkable rapidity, until he now holds in his hands, in great measure, the control of the Turkish empire. Such instances of talent single-handed fighting its way up to the highest offices and distinctions of an empire, are apparently commoner in semi-civilized than in civilized states, and doubtless one of the reasons why semi-barbarous empires preserve themselves from dissolution. In civilized countries, the political machine is so ordered that it carries on tolerably well in spite of incapacity; in semi-barbarous countries it is so badly ordered that nothing but the highest personal capacity can prevent it from coming to a stand-still.

Turkey is in somewhat the same state of political tutelage as China. It is being pressed on all sides to rush upon civilization, but somehow the case, to the Turks as to the stiffnecked Chinese, is not clear enough and convincing enough for any display of enthusiasm. The writer in the *Revue* details at some length a conversation a visitor at Constantinople had with Ali, and we translate a portion of it containing the views of the latter:—"In vain we try to enlighten the ambassadors. What do you wish us to do? To temporise. You call that promising and not fulfilling; we call it saving ourselves from ruin. The misfortune is that these ambassadors are more masters here than we are, because they are stronger, and for that thanks to the Regulations. Do you know the Regulations? It is a system of diplomatic arrangements and ordinances, the object and result of which is to despoil Turkey of the right of dispensing justice within its own dominions; a right which belongs to the weakest European state and to the worst administered; a right, one of the foundations of international relations, which we do not possess. At this moment, one wishes to endow us with an Imperial Turkish Bank which resembles the Bank of France, with French schools, with French professors, with French colleges. We do not know what we shall become with all these endowments. The most important question is the new law that we are asked to promulgate, in order to make landed property accessible to strangers; they exact from us a law more liberal than the English law, since according to the latter a foreigner cannot become a proprietor of the soil unless he has been born in England. Along

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with that we are asked to establish the French system of mortgage, besides which they claim to have lawsuits between Europeans and Mussulmen relating to landed property judged in conformity with the Regulations. Do you not see that each of these arrangements tears away a shred of Turkey? Our people are embarrassed, they are besides improvident, they will borrow upon mortgage at exorbitant rates, and no very long time will be necessary for European money to acquire the soil of the country. Our law for the transmission of landed property is bad, but show me a country in Europe where a well conceived law ought to have the result of expelling the natives for the benefit of the foreigner. This is nevertheless what we are asked to do, and whilst we hesitate, whilst we solicit some respite, we are accused of bad faith on account of the delay which we make in consummating our suicide."

In another remarkable passage Fuad says to the visitor:—"Do you know a country where there is as much liberty as at Pera? The communities conduct their affairs as they wish, we leave them to do everything they please, even when it pleases them to baffle or calumniate us, intervening only for police purposes, to prevent in some community or other the weak from being made the victims of the powerful. . . . . Do not forget here that the antipathy of sect to sect is terrible, and that quarrels want only a free field to become sanguinary. We have this single merit, we fulfil a function in the exercise of which no one can supply our place; we are the best police of the Bosphorus."

We cannot, in conclusion, do better than translate the closing passage of the article, which is not only applicable to China to the very letter, but has a special significance in the relation of Russia to both Turkey and China:—"The evils in the interior are not less great; subjected to a system of imposts which are ruinous, devoured by usury, a prey to increasing wants, it [Turkey] sees famine rapidly approaching, and cannot undertake partial reform without the obligation of reforming everything at once making itself felt. It would be more than boldness to wish to trace a course of conduct in the midst of such embarrassments. It is certain nevertheless that, in spite of transitory considerations, and in spite of the progress of the principle of non-intervention, their own interest as well as an interest of the first order for the civilized world, do not allow the western powers, any more now than formerly, to abandon this part of the world to Russia. It is their duty to watch, to foresee, to resist. . . . . As to the internal government, if a remedy exists for the evil, it would be realizing not the most radical and most seductive reforms, but those which, in offering to European interests substantial guarantees, would open to Turkey the credit of which she has need, that is to say to assure complete and prompt justice, an administration faithful to its engagements, a surveillance which cuts short all venality.

REVIEW.*

Most of our readers will remember the arrival eighteen months ago, by the *Lammermuir*, of the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor and a number of missionaries of both sexes, bent on the laudable object of converting Chinese heathen. Many also will probably recall the fact of their eventual settlement at Hangchow, where they have since been labouring. Indeed we had lately occasion to refer to them, in commenting on a letter which attacked Mr. Taylor in, we thought, a carping spirit. We have before us a Report which has been lately issued by Mr. Taylor, of the progress of the mission during the past year, and can strongly recommend it as perfect of its class. Exeter Hall will gloat over it in public; and old ladies will rise edified from its perusal in private. Heretical disbelief in modern miracles will be staggered and checked; for divine interposition shines forth in every page. It is refreshing, in these days of scepticism, to meet such touching faith.

Mr. Taylor and his party arrived at Shanghai in September 1866, with a large quantity of stores which previous experience in China had taught him would be useful, and an equally large quantity of private effects, belonging to the members of his mission. "Now that their voyage was terminated, all this had of course to be removed from the ship, but where accommodation was to be found for its storage, even temporarily, they knew not. With regard to their own course also, they were equally in the dark."—over-looking, probably, the fact that Shanghai can boast a few godowns and at least one hotel. However,

of one thing we were well assured, that He who had so remarkably answered prayer in raising up our band of helpers, in providing the means for their outfit and passage, in delivering us from the stormy tempest and furious typhoon,—*He* was still with us, to guide and direct, and would surely provide for all our need. And we were not disappointed: when were those who trusted in the Lord put to shame?

The same evening, a friend invited them to stay at his house—a catastrophe which has probably happened to a good many other people, on their arrival in China, without an explanation being sought in special divine aid. This however, is nothing to their after fortune. They left Shanghai in native boats, in October, ignorant where they were to bring up; but with the intention of locating themselves "if possible, in some of the cities of Kiangsu and Chekiang."

While stopping a few days at Sungkiang-fu a very pleasing incident occurred. A young Chinaman, educated in the Straits was brought to visit us. He had been recently led to serious thought by encountering a typhoon while crossing over from Japan, and was now seeking further teaching and counsel. After some Christian intercourse, which satisfied us of the sincerity of his profession, he received baptism, at Fung-king, in the presence of a number of his countrymen, who listened attentively while the Gospel was put before them—probably for the first, and with some perhaps for the last, time.

At Kiahing and other places, they failed to rent houses, the people opposing them; but at Hangchow the Revd. Mr. Kreyer gave them the use of his house during his absence on a tour: and they set to work to hunt up quarters for themselves—guided always by an unseen hand; and their adventures were so remarkable that we must again employ Mr. Taylor's own words, to describe them.

In the good providence of God, the first house that we went to see proved to be one remarkably large and commodious, having upwards of thirty rooms, most of them both spacious and lofty. It was peculiarly eligible for our use; having one wing accessible by a separate staircase, and large enough to accommodate our unmarried young men until other locations could be secured for them; while the main body of the building and an opposite wing would afford accommodation for the unmarried ladies and the married members of our party. The landlord, moreover, was quite willing to let it to a foreigner, (although he asked a much larger rent and deposit than we were prepared to give,) and promised immediate possession of a part of the house. We had already, at other places on our way up from Shanghai, spent much time in negociations which after all proved fruitless, and we felt that indeed God alone could give a successful issue. On Sunday, therefore, we sought Him by prayer and fasting; and on the Monday the landlord came to terms with us, and the house was taken.

Now uncharitable people might call this rank blasphemy. We are content to be more lenient, and to characterise it simply as a farrago of nauseous cant. It seems almost incredible that people can be found, in this *nineteenth century, to arrogate a* special interposition of God in their favour, in such a trifling matter as finding a house; but the above report proves that there is no limit to the absurdity which people will commit, under the influence of religious fervour or hypocrisy. The Israelites were not more distinctly guided by the pillar of fire, than Mr. Taylor implies that he was guided to the appropriate haven at Hangchow. And, as if this were not sufficient, even the simple monetary transaction of letting and renting, between landlord and tenant, is only accomplished under special divine influence. "On Sunday therefore we sought Him by prayer and fasting; and on Monday the landlord came to terms with us, and the house was taken." It would seem that the force of cant could no further go. But it does. It is employed to account for the fortune of the party in moving into their house sufficiently quickly to be out of Mr. Kreyer's way on his return. Mr. Hudson Taylor cannot refrain from calling attention to these details, as they show so strongly how, in everything, "God cares for his people, and how wonderfully His purposes and His plans dovetail the one into the other."

It is refreshing to turn from all this sickening twaddle, to a statement that a dispensary has been opened at Hangchow, to which a number of people flocked for relief. We regret to infer from Mr. Taylor's comment, that this is only a temporary measure, designed to spread the fame of the mission, and to win the good will of the people. As, however, it has proved a good means of influencing patients to Christianity, we may hope that this intention will be reconsidered. We cannot too often repeat our conviction, that mission hospitals offer the best available means for promoting the influence of foreigners among the people, and conciliating good-will toward them. Another good scheme is the formation of an industrial class for women, "to which adult females have been invited to come daily to work for a small remuneration, in order to impart to them religious intruction, and bring them under Christian influence." A printing press has also been erected, from which translations of several portions of the bible have been issued. We learn for the first time, however, that the Chinese written character differs in various districts. At least we can only infer this meaning from Mr. Taylor's remark that, "in the Ningpo colloquial small editions of the epistles to the Romans and Galatians have been reprinted * * *; in the Shao-hing colloquial a primer has been printed, to which is appended a small collection of hymns; in the Hangchow colloquial several works are in the press." This, however, is probably an eccentricity of language, among the many which the pamphlet contains.

In point of conversion, the results attained have not been large. Up to the anniversary of its arrival in China—the 30th September last, twenty-five natives had been baptised, one for each member of the mission. Besides these, however, there "are twenty candidates for baptism; and the average congregation on the Lord's day is about 100 persons." Greater progress is no doubt hoped for, as the ladies and gentlemen who compose it gain a better knowledge of the language and customs of the people. Especially the ladies. Mr. Taylor considers their influence the most powerful agency at his disposal. "There is every reason to believe," he says, "that female labour—the missing link as it has been well called at home—will prove to be no less indispensable and no less successful here." We never heard ladies designated as "missing links" before, but had thought that term consecrated to a much less fascinating biped. Probably the expression is peculiar to missionary tea-parties, at which the record in question is destined to excite much thrilling interest.

We have not time to review more fully the interesting pamphlet which Mr. J. Hudson Taylor, M.R.C.S., F.R.G.S., has given to the world; for interesting it really is, despite its eccentricy. Divested of the cant—we must repeat the term,—which disfigures its pages, it would be a record of self-denying labour. As it stands, it is a fair specimen of those effusions which tend to estrange sympathy from missionary work. In common with most foreign residents in China, we feel a hearty sympathy in all efforts to enlighten the Chinese, an end which some of Mr. Taylor's followers are, we believe, undergoing no small privation to attain. There are many good points about his mission—the adoption, for instance, of native costume is a step in the right direction, and will tend to facilitate communication with the lower classes of natives. But we recommend Mr. Taylor, if he desire the sympathy and aid of his fellow-residents in China, to adopt Macaulay's advice, and erase every other sentence of his next pamphlet, before sending it out to the world. He will find the process conducive to vigour of style, and to the elimination of a vast deal of irrelevant and—to many of his readers—repulsive jargon.

* Report of the Hangchow Branch of the China Inland Mission.

TIENTSIN.

Our spring races came off on the 7th, 8th and 9th instant. On the first day there was a very hot strong southerly wind blowing, which made every one feel rather uncomfortable; otherwise the weather was not unfavorable for the races. The weather on the second day was very cool and pleasant. Rain had fallen during the past night, owing to which the commencement of the races had to be delayed for about an hour to allow the sun and drying wind to put the course in order; and men having been employed all forenoon raking it up, by the time the first race came off it was in splendid condition. The weather on the third day was all that one could wish. On the first day there were scarcely any Chinese spectators, and I did not notice one respectably dressed man present. On the second day there were some 200 or 300 Chinese spectators, but still very few well dressed men; and the third day was in every respect similar to the second with regard to spectators. None of the Chinese authorities came to the races this spring, which can be accounted for however by the present unsettled state of this region, through the proximity of the Nienfei rebels; said by the authorities to be at Tsangchow, 240 *li* distant. The grand stand was, I was glad to see, graced by the presence of the foreign ladies of the settlement; whose presence gave the meeting a gay appearance; otherwise it would have had a rather sombre aspect. I was present on all the three days of our Tientsin spring fête; but shall not attempt to give you an account of the events, as I believe you will receive one from another quarter. I may add, however, that, after the formal card was exhausted, there was a match between Portnoy and Resignation, the latter winning easily. The race known as the mafoos' race, after this came off; and as some of the mafoos' can ride as well as their masters, it forms frequently an excellent criterion as to the best ponies of the meeting. On this occasion *Rummymede*, a dark brown, standing 13 hds., the property of Mr. Jorrocks and ridden by his head mafoo and trainer, known to fame by the English name of "George," came in at least thirty yards ahead of the next two ponies, although he had just previously run a mile and a half. The mafoos' race is once round the course, over a mile and a quarter. The second ponies, being neck and neck, were *Pinksleep* and *Kaeloo*, the property of Mr. Ola. I expected to see *Coup de Grace* come to the front, as she was ridden by Mr. Higginson's head mafoo, and ought to have taken first place. In my opinion *Rummymede* was the best pony of the meeting for a mile and a half or under. I should have chosen *Plenipo* or *Gagne Petite* for two miles; still there is no doubt that *Pinksleep*, *Coup de Grace*, *New Broom*, *Kaeloo* and *En Avant* have all shewn themselves to be splendid animals. I have seen all the races at Tientsin from the time the port was opened, and, taken as a whole, I consider the ponies at the Spring Meeting of 1868, as the best which have ever been brought together at any meeting here. If the rebels had only been put down in Spring, the Chinese respectable classes would have been present at the Foreign fête, and would have given much pleasure to every resident at this place.

The students, who went to Peking to be examined for Tsiu-sze, just after the opening of this river in March, are now returning daily here, the examinations being passed. I have not yet learned who has been selected Chwang-yuen, the highest degree

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of literary rank in China, at these last examinations. The only merchant steamers in port are the *Szechuen* and *Coila*, the first leaving to-morrow and the other bound to Canton in a few days.

11th May, 1868.

On the evening of the 14th May, the chief authority here announced the news to the Consuls that the rebels were returning northwards towards Tientsin, and were at Tsang-chow 180 *le* distant. So far as I can learn the rebels are at present roaming over the country from the Yellow river in the south to the Tientsin river in the north, and from the grand canal on the west to the Pechili gulf on the east, and are said to be about 8,000 or 9,000 fighting men by the Imperial side, but considerably more by the mercantile classes. Their leader, a native of one of the provinces on the Yang-tze, named Chang-tsung-yu, not his proper name, but thus called by the Chinese mandarins, is said to be quite a youth, but is considered by them a very able and daring leader. His father was formerly a military mandarin, and was beheaded by the Chinese government for something he had done some three years back. The Tientsin ramparts continue to be heightened and put in a fit state of defence in every way possible, all round the city, thousands of men being engaged on them for that purpose. Li-hung-chang's army is lying on the west side of the grand canal; Tso-tsung-tang's and Ting-paou-chin's armies are on the Yellow river; and Chung-how's forces are at and around Tientsin and on the Peiho.

Late on the night of the 15th May, the authorities published the news that the rebels had not come further north than Tsang-chow; but from there had gone due east to the seaboard, about 120 *le* from Tsang-chow. H. B. M. gun boat *Opossum*; Captain Stokes, arrived here on the 13th May, from Newchwang, where a gun boat was not required, to aid in protecting foreign lives and properties at Tientsin, there are consequently now two French and two British vessels of war at this port, for the protection of the foreign residents.

16th May, 1868.

No change has taken place in the position of affairs, as regards either rebels or Imperialists, since I last wrote to you on the 16th instant. Numbers of workmen are still engaged heightening and repairing the ramparts, and both night and day a careful watch is being kept by the soldiers on them. We would, I think, get ample notice of the approach of the rebels should they move nearer Tientsin.

The crops are looking very promising, and if the country only enjoyed tranquility, we might see prosperous times next autumn. The *Ying-tze-fei* leaves early to-morrow for Shanghai.

19th May, 1868.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 16th May, contains an Imperial Notification to the effect that the undermentioned students have been selected from the 360 Tsiu-sze graduates to the following positions:—

Hung-tseun (洪鈞) a native of Keang-soo to the highest literary degree viz.—Chwang-yuen.

Hwang-tze-yuen (黃自元) a native of Hoonan, to the second literary degree viz.—Pang-yeu.

Wang-wan-tsae (王文在) a native of Shanse, to the third literary degree viz—Tau-hwa.

Seu-yew-lin (許有麟) a native of Chehkeang to the fourth literary degree viz.—Chuen-luh.

The first mentioned person, Hungtseun, having, at the examinations of this year at Peking, attained the highest literary rank in China, he becomes the greatest member of the Hanlin college; and he and the other three men, by attaining the above positions would, should they choose to enter the civil service of their country, receive many advantages not obtainable by other officials; as for instance Hungtseun could at once be appointed to a governorship of a province without being first compelled to go through all the lower grades from district magistrate upwards. Every steamer is now leaving here for the south with crowds of Chinese students on board.

The rebels are said to be moving southwards; but for some days past we have scarcely heard anything about them—a proof one may accept of the rebels having left this part of the country. H. B. M. gunboat *Dove* left the berth, she has occupied during the last winter off the British Consulate, on the 21st May, bound for Shanghae; and H. B. M. gunboat *Opossum*, Commander Stokes, we are glad to say, remains for our protection; but she is at present the only representative vessel at Tientsin of the British Navy. The French Navy is still represented at Tientsin by the gunboats *Le Breton* and *L'Aspic*, and the foreign residents of this port have fully and thankfully appreciated the protection they have received from the commanders of these French gunboats during the last rebel raid into this region.

Business in manufactures still continues very inanimate, although it is now possible to realize certain kinds of goods at low rates—a thing quite impossible six days back. As it appears that the rebel force has actually been driven southward, I cannot see any cause existing why the Shanse treaders should not, before many days pass over, begin to operate freely in the usual kinds of imports. I understand that the crops throughout all the north of this province are looking very promising; and as the authorities are evidently daily increasing in power against the rebels, and on the other hand the rebels are clearly hourly becoming less dangerous against the Government, there does not exist any cause why we should not enjoy a fruitful summer and autumn, and peaceful times during the remainder of 1868.

22nd May, 1868.

NORTH-CHINA.

IT is consoling to know that, if writers fail to immortalize Peking, there is every probability that Peking will immortalize itself. It is true a thousand years or more may be necessary to reach the Celestial Millennium, but what is that in Chinese chronology. It is already the largest and claims to be the most populous city in the Empire. Its temples are undoubtedly the most spacious and most useless; its priests the dirtiest and laziest; its walls and gates the highest and thickest; its beggars the raggedest; its shops the most curious; the dust the deepest, blackest and most blinding, its mud the stickiest, and its streets the filthiest in all China, and progressing at the easy gait for which the capital, perhaps in more marked degree than any other city in the country is famous, it *may* take a thousand years to complete the list of superlatives, but I think not so long. If the Rebels will only consent to help them they will exhaust it much sooner. Among her other doubtful distinctions Peking enjoys that of having the very worst roads in all China. Whether they are or are not kept in this wretched condition, with the hope of deterring foreigners from visiting the capital I am at a loss to know, but if they are, they certainly accomplish that end admirably, as very few go there. As if rather proud of their performance in the way of road-making, they have hit upon a happy idea, in the way of shewing them off. I allude of course to the Peking cart, which is about the neatest thing that can well be imagined for making a traveller miserable under the most favourable circumstances. It is a sort of a cross between a sugar hogshead and a metallic coffin—a sort of Brighton Bathing machine on wheels (and *such wheels!*) Woe to the man who gets tied to them. The distance from Tientsin to the capital is 80 miles. It seemed about 180. I was never so forcibly struck with any trip before in the whole course of my travels, and they have been not a few. I have tried the Indian Dâk, the Kansas mud wagon, the Camel litter and the dog sleigh, but no Camel ever got its back up to such an uncomfortable pitch, no dog over "slayed" me as I was slain in that cart. I know I will carry the impression which that ride made upon me, to my grave; and I have no doubt whatever that another such ride would carry me there. But I have no intention of repeating the journey—not if I can help it.

One week under ordinary circumstances would suffice to show you, if you are an active sightseer, all the lions of the place, but you find on reaching your destination that two or three days rest are absolutely necessary to recover from the mangling process which you have been subjected to, and allowing for a similar period in which to get up your muscle and prepare for the return trip, a month will slip away before you reach the coast again.

The trip may very profitably be varied by chartering a boat for return and taking a two days cruise on the Peiho river. I did so and would strongly recommend my readers to do likewise. You save the frightful jolting, scarifying, mangling ordeal of the road and the cart, and have moreover a change of scenery and diet, which are no trifling considerations with the initiated voyageur.

I bid good bye to Peking and my kind friends at the British and American Legations on the morning of the 13th inst., and after a sharp ride of three hours reached Tungchow and found my boat in readiness for my downward trip. Before I set out however, I wish to give you a few lines about the coal mines which lie about 70 miles to the north and west of Tungchow. The main facts were kindly furnished me by Mr. Henderson, who had just returned with Mr. Edkins from a prospecting tour in that neighbourhood and who was then on his way home to Tientsin.

These mines are situated at Chai-tang, 65 miles almost due west from Peking. The route thither is via Yang-fang, Hia-mu-ling and Ching-pai-keu, the respective distances being to Yang-fang 23 miles; to Hia-ma-ling 46 miles; to Ching-pai-keu 53 miles; and to Chaitang 65 miles. The road lies through an open plain as far as Yang-fang, and thence through narrow valleys to the Fotea Pass, whence valleys of varying width and extent continue to Hia-ma-ling. Through the Fotea Pass, Mr. Henderson is of opinion a tunnel will be necessary, in order to make the road practicable. At Hia-ma, another pass, 15 *li* in length, is reached. This however is not steep, and in the opinion of competent judges is practicable for a wagon road. Leaving this mountain pass (Ling), the road leads along the face of the rock, across the Huenho or Muddy river, to Ching-pai-keu, which is distant from the mines about 30 *li*. A level valley intervenes which winds about considerably, but presents no real difficulties to the construction of a good road. Lime boulders are here found in great abundance. These the Chinese burn on the spot, and use largely for concrete.

Thus much about the route. A route varying but slightly from this has long been used by the Chinese working the mines; the product obtained in the ordinary crude and imperfect method, finding its way to the capital and other points South and East of it, Camels and mules. From 150 to 400 lbs. being the average load when the roads are good, or rather when they are at their best, for they can never be said to be good. Some idea of the difficulties and delay attending this mode of transportation may be inferred from the cost of Coal delivered at Peking, which has ranged during the past year at from $ 14 to $ 17 per ton.

Mr. Henderson's efforts towards the further development and working of these mines, has been so far successful that four of the leading mining firms have addressed him on the subject. This communication, together with specifications and estimates for a substantial Wagon-road, has been submitted to the British Minister and will be pressed upon the attention of the Chinese Government at the earliest possible moment. It is a subject for congratulation to know that the project meets the hearty approval of a majority of the foreign Ministers, and as the necessary initiatory steps have been judiciously taken by the Chinese themselves, it is not improbable that the Peking Authorities will take prompt and favorable action in the matter.

As neither the Huen-ho nor Peiho can be made available for permanent navigation by loaded barges, it is proposed to obtain permission to build a road from the mines at Caiting direct through to Tientsin. Thence to Taku the river can be used as at present.

Mr. Henderson is sanguine of being able to deliver coal, not inferior to that now imported at Taku, for $11 per ton, and has already contracted with the S. S. N. Co. at that figure. With a railroad in operation between the two points, that price could be still further reduced; but that is looking further ahead than the consideration of the subject, important as it is, at present warrants. It will be a good "move ahead" to have a good waggon road built, and it is not too soon to agitate the question of organising a company to carry out that object. The entire distance between Taku and Chaitang, by the route already surveyed, will be slightly in excess of 200 miles, upwards of 60 of which may be by river.

Leaving Tungchow at 3 P.M. of the 13th, with a lively current and an occasional favouring catspaw of wind, we dropped rapidly down the river to Tientsin, which we reached before daybreak of the 15th, not however without meeting with an occasional ugly reminder of the presence of the rebels on the banks, in the shape of a headless corpse, floating along, or whirling its bloated ghastly form in one of the eddies inshore.

The Barrier north of the city, was opened to the unknown "foreigners" as soon as they appeared on deck in the costume of striped pyjamas and helmets, and the dense fleet of boats giving way civilly, we were alongside the handsome bund before 5 o'clock.

I found matters wearing pretty much the same aspect, as when I left for Peking on the 28th ultimo, the Rebels, after burning a few villages, stealing a few ponies and frightening all the old men and women (and some of the young ones) in the neighborhood, had gone southward. They had merely, in the parlance of more refined society, left their cards "and would call again." They had been last heard from on the morning of my arrival, 80 *li* from the city walls, so that they might be expected at any moment. They talked of bringing "plunder," and might stay and have a good time. H. B. M.'s *Opossum* and *Dove* were bristling up again—powder and percussion caps were in demand, and of course cottons and textile fabrics were dull. There had been some call for "drills," but the market was far from firm. Chung-How and his "braves" man the walls most valiantly every day, seeming to realize the truth of the motto "vigilance is the price of safety" but truly this Tientsin farce is played out, and the sooner the public mind is at rest the better.

Finding that the steamer *Manchu* had left Tientsin for Newchwang the day before my arrival, I took passage upon the *Szechuen* for this place, being assigned my old billet, which I had occupied on the trip up. Captain Bisbee, than whom a better commander I have not met on this or any steamship service, had left a day or two before for Peking; and Captain Spencer, formerly of the *Lamont* and an old skipper on this coast, reigned in his place. The case of the English steamer *Dragon*, which was reported to have run down and sunk a junk in the river near Taku and against which a claim for damages amounting to Tls 5,500 had been made by the native officials in Tientsin, was eliciting much discussion on the river and, as it affords a characteristic instance of the "sharp practice" so much in vogue of late amongst these junk men in that river, I condense the main facts for the interest of your shippers and commercial men generally.

After a most delightful run of 20 hours from the bar, we reached Chefoo at 9 o'clock of the morning of the 19th, without any more serious accident than the ducking of one of the deck hands, who fell overboard and was picked up by one of the boats astern in leaving the roadstead at Taku.

Once ashore, Mr. Cornabe one of the Agents of the Line, soon joined me, and together we climbed to the top of the signal hill, and obtained a most excellent view of the whole bay, town and neighborhood, for many miles in all directions. Chefoo or rather Yentae, is a most charming place, and the wonder is to me that your merchants and moneyed-men who complain of the heats and close atmosphere of Shanghai so much during the sultry summer months, have not availed themselves of it more as a sea side residence, and watering place resort. The beach and roadstead are charming for bathing, boating, riding, or driving; the air is clear and invigorating, the living good and cheap, and the views unsurpassed by any it has been my fortune to see in China. Mr. Edwd. Cunningham is erecting a pretty Marine Villa on one of the prettiest building sites overlooking the south beach, and Mr. Robt. Hart's residence near the Yentai (Smoke tower), or Signal Station as it is sometimes yet called, is fast approaching completion. As soon as they are occupied I opine there will be many similar additions to the suburbs of Chefoo, the large reduction of fares which has wisely been made by the S. S. N. Co. having placed a summer run there and back within the reach of a largely increased number who will be only too glad to avail themselves of it.

The trade of the town seems, from all I could learn, to be steadily on the increase. It has more than quadrupled in population and commerce since 1860. Its present population is 15,000. Among the institutions of the place of an industrial character are the Oil and Cake Mills, where the miracle of turning peas into bean-cake is carried on with the most praiseworthy perseverance and success. I always thought I knew beans, but for once I found I was mistaken. "As like as two peas" is an old saw, but as like as a pea and a bean is novel, and confined I should say strictly to this locality. The settlement is divided on the subject—one half contending for beans, and the other as stoutly holding out for peas. As the process is doubtless familiar to most of your readers, I will not go into details. Crude as it is, it is an interesting one. After the beans (or peas as you may decide) have been crushed, they are again pressed in a trough, when they exude oil in quantities sufficiently large to afford a fair profit to the manufacturer. The cakes, rounded off and looking as compact and uniform in appearance as a ship load of "Cheshires," are sent all over the coast, but more particularly to Fuh-kien province, in the neighbourhood of Amoy and

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Swatow, where they play an important part in agricultural economy as a fertiliser in the production of sugar. "Beans (or peas) crushed to Earth shall rise again." There are 200 of these grinding establishments in Chefoo and they turn out 800,000 cakes, equal in weight to about fifty millions of pounds per annum. It seemed to me a most nutritious thing, and well adapted for feeding cattle. Not unlike the oil cake so largely used in the British Isles, and elsewhere. It may be just the thing for manuring the ground to grow Sorghum Cane upon, but surely other fertilizers may be found, whereas wholesome food for cattle in many parts of the world is both scarce and dear.

By the arrival of the U.S. War-Steamer *Shenandoah* and the courtesy of her commander Captain Febiger and of Mr. Sanford, U.S. Consul at this port, I am enabled to give you the following interesting and important particulars respecting the recent cruise of that vessel on the neighboring coast of Corea.

With the leading facts of the *General Sherman's* visit to that island, and the probable fate of the party on board that vessel, most of your readers are already sufficiently familiar. The U. S. Steamer *Wachussett* visited the supposed scene of the *Sherman's* disaster in the winter of 1866, returning to Shanghai in February of the following year; but as reports continued to be circulated that some of the *Sherman's* crew were still living, instructions were issued by the State Department of the U. S. Government to send a steamer to explore the river and clear up the mystery which still hung over the fate of these men. Under these instructions the *Shenandoah* was despatched from Shanghai on the 18th March, and after laying in this harbour till the 7th April, finally left for the Corea on that day, arriving inside the mouth of the Ping-yang River on the evening of the 9th instant. The distance from Cape Chifu to the mouth of the river is about 160 miles, and the time occupied in making it was about 36 hours, the steamer running at the same time a line of soundings which gave the following results:—Across from Chifu to Dow-chan (Issaan) Island they found 30 fathoms, and inside of that island from 12 to 15 fathoms, except just to the north of Duck Island where there are extensive mud-flats. These have much the appearance of the mainland at low water, and are so marked in the Admiralty Charts now in use for navigating the Gulf of Pechili and the Chinese Coast. On the edge of these flats Captain Febiger reports about six fathoms.

The 9th, 10th and 11th April were spent in sounding among the numerous islands which lie off this coast near the mouth of the river; and on the 12th, the steamer anchored inside and immediately commenced to survey. This was continued till the 21st, by which date a point 25 miles up the river was reached. Thus far the inlet resembled an estuary or arm of the sea rather than a river. It forms the boundary line between the provinces known as the Wang-hai-dow and the Ning-yang-dow, each ruled over by an independent governor or chief officer. At this point the estuary or arm of the Sea narrows to the dimensions of a river and a military station is established. The river is from a mile to a mile and a half in width and has a depth of from 8 to 14 fathoms. In attempting to make observations and take soundings above this point, the boat's crew of the *Shenandoah* was fired upon, and as Captain Febiger's instructions did not contemplate the employment of force in making the exploration and enquiries, no attempt was made to push further, and the boat and crew returned.

A short distance above this station (it cannot be called a battery, for no guns are mounted) the Ping-yang river proper enters from the north west, and on its right bank 20 miles still above, stands the provincial city of the same name, which is estimated to contain about 60,000 inhabitants. From all that could be ascertained from the natives, this river would be navigable for light draught steamers, all the way up to the city; but this is mere conjecture, as trade among themselves is prohibited and there are no craft of any description plying upon the river. Where the main river forks, it is upwards of a mile wide and from 6 to 8 fathoms deep.

The people inhabiting this part of the coast are fine hearty men and women, somewhat larger and more vigorous looking than the Chinese in the neighboring provinces of Shantung and Manchuria; they resemble the Micmacs, Wallah-Wallahs and other coast tribes of Puget Sound and the Oregon shores of the Pacific, however, quite as much as the Chinese. They live mostly in small detached villages and settlements; and are principally engaged in farming and fishing. The women work in the fields and carry their children as the Indian Squaws and the Cantonese boat women carry theirs on their backs.

The *Shenandoah* remained up the river in communication with the officials and Natives till the 27th April, when, she returned sounding and surveying all the way till the 16th, when she steamed slowly back to this port.

The officers and crew of the steamer were frequently on shore, and the natives evidenced no hostility, but on the other hand were peaceable and disposed to be even friendly. They use the Chinese character in their communications. All questions put by the party to the mandarins, were in character, and passed to a messenger and by him to the authorities and so with the answers. The soil of that portion of the country lying on the Ping-yang is rich and productive, but grows little timber suitable for building purposes. The houses are for the most part built of mud and straw, the latter predominating. The mandarins and high officials are proud, arbitrary and extremely boastful. They boast their ability to keep off all invaders from their soil, and cite the English, French, and Americans—as illustrated in the successive visits of the French fleet, the *Surprise*, the *General Sherman*, *Wachusett*, and *Shenandoah*, which have all been "driven away."

There is no export trade among them worth mentioning. They import cotton cloths, they also make and wear them largely, especially white cloth which is the almost universal color of their garments. There is little or no coasting trade, and but few vessels are seen. What export trade there is seems to be confined almost exclusively to grain, ginseng and cotton paper, but even this is strictly prohibited by the native princes, and when carried on is of course contraband. The natives dress their hair up over the head, like the Japanese and Cingalese.

When a mandarin or high officer goes abroad, his line of travel is cleared with a big stick. The towns and villages are unpaved and wear a squalid appearance. Every house has a pig-stye attached, and swine flesh is cheap and plentiful. The houses are low, a *kang* covering the entire floor. Their language is syllabbic, and they converse and read in a sing-song sort of monotone, not unlike the Lama priests. As before remarked, all foreign trade is contraband; but once a year a market is held, at which officials preside. They raise large quantities of rice, which is cultivated, as in China, by means of irrigation. They call their country Shan-Shien, and regard it as the El-Dorado of China.

I might add many more interesting facts in regard to this country and people, did space permit; but I have already far exceeded the limits of an ordinary letter.

Pending the despatch of Capt. Febiger's report to Admiral Rowan, and its receipt by the U. S. Government, it is idle to speculate upon what is likely to be the action of that Government in regard to the Corea.

THE MEETING OF FRENCH ELECTORS.

A MEETING of qualified electors on the French Concession, was held on the 21st instant. Present:—M. le Vte. de Montmorand in the Chair, Messrs. Bonneville, Nachtrieb, Groom, Aymérí, Millot &c., Municipal Councillors. Messrs. Bernard, Vincennes, and about twenty-five electors.

The PRESIDENT commented on the smallness of the number of electors present; but, as the meeting was not held for the purpose of passing any vote, but merely for discussion, declared it open, and called on M. Bernard to make the remarks of which he had given notice.

M. BERNARD wished first to inquire about a negotiation which appeared to have been going on between the Council and the Great Pawn Shop on the French Concession, in regard to the amount of taxes demanded from the latter. The question appeared to have been agitated since the 14th June, on three distinct occasions. Each time, the application by the Pawn Shop for a reduction in its taxes had been rejected. But he now saw in the budget that the reduced amount had been accepted; and wished to ask why, and under whose orders, the Tax-collector had omitted to collect the full amount due, but had accepted sums under the title of instalments.

M. BONNEVILLE explained that the Pawn Shop had asked for a reduction in its taxes from Tls. 100 to $100, but the the Council had refused the application. Its proprietors had then appealed to the Consul General, who had consulted the Council with regard to the matter; and the Council had again rejected the application, considering that they would otherwise have given a precedent which all other Pawn shops would follow. All this time, the proprietors were withholding their tax, and the Council at last thought it better to receive the lower sum "on account," than nothing at all.

The PRESIDENT explained that he had pressed the matter on the Council, because the appellants represented a large interest, and he thought it might be desirable to reduce the tax rather than let them leave the concession.

M. BERNARD.—Then let the Council make the reduction, but not insert in the budget as an asset a sum which will not be recovered, or which at least is doubtful.

M. BONNEVILLE said it was not all doubtful. An instalment of the tax had been received on account, and the Council had a perfect right to collect the remainder. M. Bernard himself had not paid till the last moment.

M. BERNARD resented the introduction of his name. He had paid directly the debit note was presented.

M. BONNEVILLE said no personality was intended. He simply wished to show that payment was frequently delayed, without the sums being irrecoverable.

The PRESIDENT added that the Council had thought they could not legally admit reduction from a tax which had been formally imposed. What they had done, they had done for the best, acting at the same time legally. They were on the horns of a dilemma. He thought this explanation ought to satisfy M. Bernard, whom he would beg to go on to his next question.

M. BERNARD called attention to a sum which still appeared due to Lo-yuen-yu, on account of a deposit by the latter at the time he was lessee of gambling houses in the Concession. He could not understand why the Council, having Tls. 5,298 in hand, had not paid the Tls. 4,250 still owing to Lo-yuen-yu, not on account of a loan, but a sacred deposit placed by him in the Municipal chest. At least they ought to have employed the sum given by the Taotai in commutation of the gambling house tax, for this purpose. If we acted with the Chinese thus, we should lose their confidence.

M. BONNEVILLE would remind M. Bernard that this matter did not date from the time of the present Council taking office. They were only carrying out the engagements of their predecessors. It was not fair therefore to speak of the matter as a breach of confidence. The Council did the best it could. If taxes were paid more regularly, the Council would be able to meet its obligations more regularly. The Taotai's contributions had only been received at the last moment. (Mr. AGOSTINI)—the 11th April.

M. BERNARD.—If it was only received on the 11th April, how did it appear in the accounts for the year ended 31st March.

M. BONNEVILLE.—Because it actually belonged to that year; and it was desired to show the correct balance. As, however the sum was not in their hands till after the end of the year, they could not pay it away during the year. He might add that Lo yuen-yu was perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. If he had any complaint to make, it was surprising that he did not prefer it himself.

M. BERNARD said the year he was on the Council the sum received from the Taotai, in commutation of the Gambling House tax, was at once appropriated in reduction of Lo-yuen-yu's debt. And he thought that rule ought to be adhered to.

The PRESIDENT recalled to M. Bernard that the Secretary to the Council had said the sum in question was only received from the Taotai on the 11th April. This was perfectly correct. The sum was only due from the Taotai on the 31st March, and he (the Consul General) as intermediary, did not immediately take him by the throat and demand the money. He allowed two or three days to pass first. Obviously, then, money received on the 11th April could not have been paid away before the 31st March.

M. BERNARD had not understood this. However, in this case the sum ought to have been entered in the accounts as a subsequent receipt.

After some further discussion, to much the same effect,

M. BERNARD, at the request of the President, passed to his next point. He wished to know whether the accounts had been verified by an expert.

M. BONNEVILLE said the accounts had not been audited by a professional auditor. He thought that the Electors should have confidence in the gentlemen whom they elected to serve on the Council. To have the accounts audited was to admit either that the employés of the Council did not do their duty, or that the Council did not supervise its employés. Besides there was no precedent for such a course. Even during the year when M. Bernard served on the Council, there had been no audit.

M. BERNARD had retired before the end of the financial year. He noticed that the English Council had their accounts audited.

M. BONNEVILLE said it was not usual in France or in places under French rule, to audit public accounts. To do so was an act of distrust.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council probably recoiled before the expense.

M. BERNARD noticed that the English Council only paid Tls. 100. He did not however, wish so much for a professional audit. His question was, whether the accounts had been examined by an expert accountant.

M. BONNEVILLE said they had been examined, month by month, by the Finance Committee especially, and by the whole Council afterwards.

M. BERNARD.—Have the books been verified?

M. BONNEVILLE—Yes.

That was all M. BERNARD wanted. He was satisfied.

M. VINCENNES enquired the position of affairs with regard to slaughter-houses.

M. BONNEVILLE said a proposal had been received from the English Municipal Council, suggesting that they should unite in establishing a public slaughter-house where animals should be killed under efficient superintendence. The proposal had been agreed to by the French Council, who were willing to share the expense of constructing them. This decision had been communicated to the English Council; but nothing further had been heard from them, since, on the subject. Before giving in their final adherence, the Council were anxious to know that the spot selected was not too far from the French Concession.

M. VINCENNES might consider the question then as pending; but he thought it would have been well to include an approximate estimate in the budget. If the English Council asked to begin operations, where would the French Council find the money. It would be a pity to delay the construction of the slaughter-house, as it promised to be a source of revenue as well as of public utility.

M. BONNEVILLE said it would be very easy to divert funds from some other public work which was not pressing, and delay the latter, or there was an estimated surplus in the budget which would be available.

M. VINCENNES further suggested that, as the proportion of beasts killed was estimated at ⅓ to the French and ⅔ to the English Settlement, the former ought to bear only ⅓ of the expense. He was surprised also to notice that the porcine race had been overlooked in these estimates. He did not see why they should not be killed in the slaughter houses as well as oxen and sheep.

The PRESIDENT said the matttor was at present only a project. No doubt when it took a more serious form, the Council would consider these details

M. VINCENNES next thought it would be a good thing if a detail of Public Works were given in the Municipal Report.

M. BONNEVILLE thought a sufficiently detailed account would be found in the present Report. There had been no important Works undertaken—only repairs to streets &c. The Public Works Superintendent had made a detailed report which could be seen at any time at the Council's offices, or he would read it now (Read.)

M. BERNARD wished to repeat a remark he had made at the last meeting that the Municipal expenses seemed to him too high. The works undertaken were decreasing, and the revenue was decreasing, yet the staff remained the same. It cost 16 per cent to collect the taxes, and he thought this excessive.

M. BONNEVILLE would read the reply which he had made to the same question, at the last meeting—to the effect that the Council could not decrease the expenses at present.

The PRESIDENT said it was no use repeating an observation which had been already made previously.

M. BERNARD remarked that, in saying he considered the Secretary's salary too high, he had not made any remark as to his contract.

The PRESIDENT, as no one else claimed to speak, would submit to the meeting a question which had been lately raised—whether a mercantile Hong had a right to vote, apart from its individual partners. For instance the Messageries Imperiales had a vote in right of its property. But it represented also large commercial interests. Had it also a right to vote as an association? He would submit the question to the meeting—whether a house should be allowed to vote, when each partner had already an individual vote.

The meeting decided unanimously in the negative.

The PRESIDENT had been asked to adjourn the elections till the 27th and 28th, and had agreed to do so. He hoped the electors would assemble in larger numbers.

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For, in politics as well as in religion, passion was better than indifference. He would not let the meeting separate, without proposing a vote of thanks to the Council for the regularity and economy with which it had administered municipal affairs during the past year.

Mr. VINCENNES would add a expression of thanks to the Consul General, and of regret that Messrs. Millot and Bonneville were withdrawing from the Council.

Mr. BONNEVILLE had not yet expressed his intention either to decline or accept office again.

The meeting then separated.

THE UNION S. S. COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the 25th instant. Present Messrs. Groom, Chairman, Baker, Ashton, Probst, Maccall, Little, Lent, Hyde, Mackintosh, Lindsay, Turner &c., &c.

The notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN proposed Mr. Hogg, who was a large shareholder in the Company, as a Director, to complete the number fixed by the Deed of Settlement—there being only seven at present, instead of eight.

Seconded by Mr. PROBST and carried.

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in bringing before the shareholders the account of the working of the Company during the first year of its existence. It was perhaps unnecessary to read it, as it had been placed in the hands of every shareholder. But there were one or two points which it might be well to explain. There was a slight error in the statement that the Company's steamers had been insured against all risks. A small amount—Tls. 12 000 on each steamer. had been insured against total loss only. The reason was that this amount was placed with the North-China Insurance Company, who would not accept risks other than against total loss. Practically, however, the steamer were insured against all risk. There had been a legal difficulty in regard to transferring the *Tunsin* from the name of Mr. Groom, as the original purchaser, to that of the Company, from the fact of persons other than British subjects holding shares in it. By English law no one but a British subject could hold a share in a ship under a British register. Some difficulty had been found in getting over this obstacle; and the matter had been deferred till the return of Sir. E. Hornby from the South. He had suggested a plan which had been followed, and the steamer was now properly transferred to the Company. It would be seen from the report that the Directors proposed to divide Tls. 48,000 among the shareholders—viz. 30 per cent on paid up capital and 10 per cent return on all freight contributed by shareholders, and to carry Tls. 45,000 to the Reserve Fund, a small balance being still left to be carried to the credit of next account. They did so, because they were anxious to prove that they were able to pay a cash dividend, and at the same time to carry a sum equal to 25 per cent of the capital employed, to the Reserve Account. He might add that this dividend would be payable on the 15th June.

REPORT.

The Directors have much pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the following statement of the business of the Company for the first year, ending 31st March, 1868, showing a balance in favour of the Company of Taels 93,054,35, after paying all charges, including preliminary expenses.

Of this amount the Directors propose to divide Taels 48,000 amongst the Shareholders as follows:—30 per cent dividend on paid-up Capital, and 10 per cent return on all Freights contributed by Shareholders, carrying Taels 45,000 to the Reserve Fund, and the balance to credit of next account.

In comparing the results of the Steamers' working, it must be borne in mind that the "Rona" made her first trip on the 1st of June, 1867, and that the amount at her credit is the result of 10 months' work.

The amount appearing at Dr. of Outstanding Freights, as Taels 16,141.76, has been considerably reduced since 31st March, and now stands at Taels 6.000, all well secured.

Taels 39.250 appearing in the Statement as due for Calls on Shares, represents (with a few exceptions) amounts held to the order of the Directors, pending the legal transfer of the Steamer "Tunsin." This transfer has now been completed and the Calls duly paid up.

The Steamers are thoroughly efficient and are fully insured against all risks.

In accordance with Clause 49 of the Deed of Settlement the Directors retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. HYDE proposed

That the Report and Accounts as presented to the shareholders—embodying the Directors' proposal as to a division of profits—be passed.

Seconded by Mr. BAKER and carried.

In reply to a Chinese shareholder, the CHAIRMAN explained the manner in which the 10 per cent. return on freight had been arrived at.

Mr. MACCALL thought that, in presence of the very satisfactory statement of accounts presented, it would be appropriate to vote some remuneration to the Directors, for the trouble they had been put to. He would propose therefore

That a fee of Tls. 10 per meeting be given to the Directors for 1868-9, and of Tls. 100 to the Auditors; and that the vote be made retrospective in each case.

Seconded by Mr. HYDE and carried.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the accounts showed 85 shares as being still unallotted. Applications had, however, been received for more than half of these. Of the remainder it was proposed to retain 40 for allotment only to persons who would be likely to contribute freight. The Directors felt quite justified in doing this, as the amount which remained to be called up on the first shares, would quite suffice to pay off the balance due for the purchase of the *Rona*.

Mr. TURNER next proposed and Mr. LENT seconded

That the Directors be re-elected to serve during the ensuing year.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed and Mr. BAKER seconded,

That Messrs. Low and Hyslop be elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

Carried.

In reply to a question by Mr. MACCALL, why the balance of purchase money on the *Rona* had not been paid up at once, as the money was available,

The CHAIRMAN explained that the Company only paid 8 per cent interest on the debt, and the money was worth more to the shareholders. If the balance of the shares had been called up, too, they would have had to declare a smaller dividend. It was obviously therefore advantageous not to call for the balance until it was due.

The meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the Directors.

Law Reports.

POLICE COURT.

May 29th 1868.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

REGINA *v.* C. T. JONES and W. TARRANT.

This was a criminal case in which the defendants were charged with having libelled Frederick James Barnard by certain paragraphs published in the papers—*The Evening Express* and *Friend of China*, respectively, of which they are editors and proprietors.

Mr. BARNARD prosecuted.

The Defendants conducted their own cases.

Shortly after the Magistrate had taken his seat, Mr. BARNARD said he understood the Chief Judge was coming to sit on the Bench with his worship, and asked whether he should begin his case at once or wait till the judge's arrival. If the latter were coming, he would like him to be present at the commencement of the case.

After waiting some time, the MAGISTRATE asked Mr. Barnard whether he had any authority for supposing that the judge was coming.

Mr. BARNARD had simply heard he was entering the compound. However, he was quite ready to proceed with his case. He would first make a preliminary statement, alleging his ground of complaint.

Mr. JONES had a preliminary objection to take to the words of the summons, which characterised him as editor, proprietor and publisher. He also objected that the charge was indefinite There were no days of publication, nor distinct libels specified.

Mr. BARNARD said the defendant had no right to take objection at this stage of the proceedings; but even if these defects existed, they were cured by his presence.

The DEFENDANT (Jones) denied the charge.

Mr. BARNARD said it was seldom a man had to act as advocate and Counsel in his own case. As it so happened, now, it was his duty, and it would save the time of the Court, to state that he would first address it on the legal definition of libel. He would show that to hold up a public individual to the ridicule or scorn of any person, was sufficient in law to create a libel. On this occasion neither of the defendants would have an opportunity of dealing with points of fact. On a future occasion, when he would bring an action against them in a Civil Court, for damages, they would have an opportunity of going into the question as to whether the allegations were true or false. But in the present criminal action, this question was immaterial. If anything sufficiently strong had been published to tend to provoke a breach of the peace, it was libellous. If the Court thought he was going too far in his remarks, he would beg the Court to stop him, to enable him to cite cases that had been decided by the most eminent Judges.

Mr. TARRANT rose.

Mr. BARNARD begged he would not interrupt.

Mr. TARRANT persisted.

Mr. BARNARD said if he were interrupted thus, he should never finish his case. Although there was a difference in libels, he should be obliged to prove on oath that libel had, in this case, been committed.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE.—You are at perfect liberty, Mr. Barnard—

Mr. BARNARD was quite aware, but was meeting the Defendants' objections. However, to resume. He had to show that a libel had been committed on some one. It was immaterial that it was on him as prosecutor. Any gentleman present could prosecute the Defendants, if he could show that they had committed a libel on him (the speaker.) It was sufficient to show that they had committed a wrong, a grievous wrong against him and the public. The law said the offence was more grievous even if the allegation were true than if were false. If a man were a hunchback and were called so, this was a more grievous offence than if he were not; because it held up his deformity to ridicule. He (Mr. B.) appeared on this occasion rather as a public prosecutor than as a private individual. On a future occasion he would appear as a private individual, sueing for damages. A libel was grievous against any one, even in a humble position; but against a man who held a recognised position especially so. He (Mr. B.), who held a position in the Court, who was an officer of the Court—the Judges had always laid down that he could not be libelled with impunity. It was libel to say of a man of his position, as a barrister, that he was a fool; that he didn't know the law, &c. It might be said that he had his remedy, to thrash his libellers.

The DEFENDANT (Jones) thought this was language likely to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. BARNARD—Sit down.

The MAGISTRATE requested the Defendant not to interrupt.

Mr. BARNARD continued.—But some people said a lawyer should not commit a breach of the peace. He, as a private individual, was not afraid; but he had his remedy at law. This was only a preliminary statement of the legal bearing of the case. He would have, bye-and-bye, to prove publication of the libels on his oath. If he could do this, the case would have to be sent up for a Jury to determine. This was a question the Bench had no power to try. (Mr. Barnard here diverged into a statement as to the right of the Bench to close the doors; but he wished all due publicity given. He only wished the Press to comment fairly and report fairly.) His reputation was of far more consequence to him than money. He would much rather a man stole his purse or his watch than his reputation. He might get these back; but when would these attacks cease? (Mr. Barnard went on to discuss the law of libel at considerable length.) It was unlawful to stick up placards as had been done.

DEFENDANT (Jones) had not stuck up the placards.

Mr. BARNARD requested defendant to be quiet, or he should have to beg the Magistrate to commit him for comtempt of Court. He continued to dissert on the law of scandal as to the immateriality of the truth of the allegations, and referred to the privileges lately conferred on defendants by Act 6 and 7 Vic. He would state and put in evidence the attacks complained of, which had been grievously aggravated by repetition. The law said, if anything were published which tended to injure a man individually, that was a matter on which he could sue for damages in a civil action But in a criminal case, evidence as to the truth of the libel was immaterial. He should not allow, therefore, any evidence as to its truth to be adduced. But he gave the defendants his word as a man of honour and a gentleman, that he would give them full opportunity to bring forward such evidence in a civil action hereafter. He appeared now as a public prosecutor, seeking to punish the defendants for circulating scandalous reports. Was a newspaper proprietor privileged in this respect? No. In England he would have been saved the trouble of proving publication; because, there, every Proprietor Editor and Publisher of a newspaper was obliged to register his name with Commissioner of Stamps. But here there was no Commissioner of Stamps. He would not now go into the question whether the publication injured him professionally or otherwise. His present object was to have the defendants put in prison to prevent their injuring Her Majesty's liege subjects. It had been said the paragraphs in question did not refer to him. That was a question for a jury to decide. If they did not refer to him, there was clearly no libel against him. Again although these men (the defendants) might be known to every one of the gentlemen present as men of no fame or reputation—

The DEFENDANTS appealed to the Court against this language.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE pointed out that it was only used in the course of a preliminary argument; bye-and-bye, if Mr. Barnard made any erratic statement on oath, there would be ground of objection.

Mr. BARNARD continued—although probably you know these men to be libellous and contemptible beings, if their statements did not obtain publicity beyond this place, I should probably not have prosecuted them in this Court. But, unfortunately for him, the papers went everywhere. They would be read in Hongkong and in England, and he might suffer so grievously in reputation that he could never regain his proper position. Therefore, the law pointed out that a libel against a man in a recognised position was especially serious. If such were published against a common, low person, it was scandalous and libellous; but as against a person in *his* position, against a member of the Society to which he had the honor to belong, it was especially injurious. No one had a right to say, even indirectly or inferentially, that he was unfitted for membership in that Society. He had read a number of cases of libel in the course of his life; but he had never read one so scandalous as this. He had sought for a parallel case, because he wished to show how monstrous it would be considered by the law. *He*, a young man coming here to seek for the good offices of every one—who would place confidence in a lawyer held up to scorn? Who would think him worthy of confidence?

The COURT suggested that Mr. Barnard should come to the point of his case; otherwise it might be prolonged indefinitely.

Mr. BARNARD would not, then, trouble the Court with any further remarks; but would call attention to the absurd joke perpetrated with reference to his alleged marriage with a certain lady.

DEFENDANT (Jones) said the paragraph denied it.

Mr. BARNARD—Do be quiet—Even if a publisher could say in excuse that he got the news from somebody else and was not, therefore, liable. This plea would not be allowed in law. Every man was supposed to know the truth of what he published, and to know the law, even if he did not. His only excuse could be to say—

The COURT would not recommend Mr. Barnard to suggest a line of defence.

Mr. BARNARD was only anxious to give the Defendants every excuse. They had not a leg to stand upon; but he was anxious to give them every chance. He went on to quote several of the libels—that referring to "a professional gentleman with D. I. O. proclivities;" to the case brought against the *Friend of China* where he would find a "nut that would break his legal jaw,"—implying that he (Mr. B.) was not able to meet a man in the Defendant's (Tarrant) position on a legal point; that he (T.) was was a better lawyer than himself; to another paragraph in the *Friend of China* speaking of setting Mr. Superintendent Penfold on his heels etc.; But it was unnecessary to enter on the case more fully. He would now go into the witness box and give his evidence on oath.

FREDERICK JAMES BARNARD,—Barrister at law duly admitted, and general legal practitioner admitted at this Court,—I charge Charles Treasure Jones, Editor Publisher and Proprietor of newspaper called the *Evening Express*—with the publication of a series of libellous paragraphs (with which our readers are sufficiently acquainted, not to care for reperusal.)

DEFENDANT (Jones) said it might save the time of the Court if he admitted the publication of all the papers in question.

Mr. BARNARD (resuming his position as an Advocate) was very glad, as it would save him much trouble. It might be unnecessary to call evidence; but to make assurance doubly sure, he would do so. He begged the Usher to call Mr. Sams.

Mr. Sams, however, did not appear to be present. Mr. Barnard, accordingly, begged Dr. Coghill as a professional man and a stranger to him, to enter the box. He had a right to do so, in the case of any gentleman present.

Mr. BARNARD.—You have heard the papers read. Do you consider these publications tend to hold a man up to scorn or ridicule?

The ASSISTANT JUDGE.—The only pertinent evidence would be, really, whether they tended to make Dr. Coghill laugh.

Dr. COGHILL.—I consider the articles very ridiculous.

DEFENDANT.—Did you consider they tended to make Mr. Barnard ridiculous?

Mr. BARNARD contended the question could not be put.

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The Assistant Judge.—But that is the very point you want to prove.

Mr. Barnard contended that the case turned entirely on the question of publication.

The Assistant Judge.—Publication of what? If you prove that he has published something harmless, you prove nothing.

Defendant, allowed to put the question, repeated it.

Dr. Coghill.—I should say any statement of that kind tended to damage any professional man's character.

Mr. Barnard next asked Mr. Dow whether he would mind entering the box. He asked him, as he had asked Dr. Coghill, because they were both strangers to him, except by name.

Mr. Dow, in reply to question, said he should imagine the paragraphs read were intended to apply to Mr. Barnard.

Mr. Barnard.—Do you consider they tend to hold a man up to ridicule?

Mr. Dow—Certainly.

Mr. Barnard would like to ask Mr. Dow, further, whether he considered they tended to provoke a breach of peace.

Mr. Dow thought that depended on the nature of the man attacked.

Mr. Barnard would not go into the question further. He would now ask His Worship to convict the defendant for trial by the Supreme Court for libel, and further to require substantial bail. This was a case in which he could not ask the Bench to convict the defendant at once. But it was of such importance that he was entitled to ask for substantial bail, such as should prevent their leaving the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Defendant (Jones) in opening his case said he had to show, if possible, why no committal should take place. His line of defence would be, that the paragraphs which he had published had been communicated with Mr. Barnard's own sanction and approval.

Mr. Barnard wished to point out to Mr. Jones, that he was aggravating the offence. He might have got off with one or two years before, now he would probably get three.

The Magistrate pointed out to Mr. Jones that it was a libel to publish defamatory matter, even if the person libelled had told the publisher himself.

Defendant went on to read the following letter, that had been addressed by him to Mr. Barnard—

Shanghai, *May 27th*, 1868.

Regina vs. C. Treasure Jones
at suit of F. J. Barnard.

Sir,—With regard to the above suit now pending against me, I beg to inform you that the majority of the notices concerning yourself to which I have given insertion in the "Shanghai Evening Express," have been communicated to me by a most intimate friend of your own, acting as I verily believed in your behalf. Furthermore I was strengthened in this belief by a note I had the honour to receive from yourself under date 20th Jan. last, in which you thank me for my "politeness" and "good services" for inserting in the previous day's issue what you designate "a most complimentary paragraph" concerning you.

Not having, subsequent to the date of this communication, received any intimation that a continuation of personal paragraphs would be less appreciated than the one in question, and having frequently received from your friend above alluded to, similar paragraphs, with a request to give them insertion, (one of those forming the subject matter of the summons to be heard on Friday, emanated from his pen,) I had no idea that the insertion by me of notices concerning you, could be looked on by you as rendering me amenable to the Law of Libel.

If you can assure me that you have in no way authorized your friend to make these communications and that you had in fact no knowledge whatever of them, and in no way, even tacitly, countenanced them, and also that you did not intend in your letter of the 20th Jan. to convey such an impression to me, I shall be most happy to apologise for having so frequently brought your name before the Public, and promise to abstain from doing so, except under legitimate circumstances, for the future.

That there was no wish to injure you maliciously in any paragraph I have given insertion to, will I think be sufficiently patent to all.

I am, Sir
Your obedient Servant,
C. Treasure Jones,
Editor Sh. Eve. Exp.

To
Frederick James Barnard, Esq.,
Barrister at Law, Shanghai.

This letter showed the supposition under which he had laboured; and he contended that, if a libel had been committed, this was a sufficient apology.

Mr. Barnard again objected to Defendant's producing any evidence in a criminal case.

The Assistant Judge thought it was competent to Mr. Jones to make any remarks in reference to the case. They might or might not weigh with the Court.

Defendant continued that he was labouring under the impression, and had every reason to believe Mr. Barnard was cognisant of the system of Newspaper paragraphs that were appearing about him. Mr. B. had never made any application to him for an apology, or expressed dissatisfaction with what had appeared, till he (Defdt.) suddenly received a summons. He had then called to offer Mr. Barnard an apology; but the latter had declined to have any communication with him except in Court. He would now call witnesses in support of his statement.

Mr. Barnard objected that he had no right to call witnesses in a criminal trial, where the question of publication only was involved.

The Magistrate would be very sorry to prevent the Defendant calling any witness; but must forewarn him that their evidence might not advantage him.

Defendant called

A. Levy, clerk in the employ of Messrs. Phillips, Moore & Co. I consider the articles you put in the *Evening Express* were likely to excite ridicule.

The Defendant then asked the witness whether he was Mr. Barnard's agent in Shanghai.

Mr. Barnard objected to any question being put which tended to show there was an improper understanding; and the question was put in another form.

A. Levy.—There were no business matters between Mr. Barnard and myself. He did not authorize me to insert any paragraphs in the papers relating to himself. I don't remember reading you a letter from Mr. Barnard saying he was coming up here. I heard from another man that Mr. Barnard's horse *Black Prince* was not dead, and I told you so.

The Defendant asked Mr. Levy whether he wrote the article of April 29th.

Mr. Levy declined to answer.

The Defendant then produced two letters and asked the witness if he wrote them and Mr. Barnard signed them.

The witness at first declined to answer this; and Mr. Barnard said someting relative to his not being aware when he came to Shanghai, that Jones was a person of ill repute.

The Defendant asked the protection of the court against such statements.

The Court requested Mr. Barnard not to interrupt the case.

The Defendant appealed to the Court as to whether he could put the question as to the writer of the letters to the witness.

The Court ruled that he could.

Mr. Barnard.—*(To the witness)*—You may decline.

Mr. Goodwin begged Mr. Barnard to refrain from interruption.

His Worship said it was always usual to give some little licence to a Barrister conducting a case, but he must request Mr. Barnard to attend to the intimation given him.

Mr. Barnard observed that amounted to a reflection upon his conduct.

Mr. Goodwin agreed, and thought it well deserved.

A. Levy.—I was not the author of the paragraph relative to the Masonic Hall chambers.

The Defendant then sad, "If I were on oath, I could state Mr. Levy did write the articles in question, and that they were inserted at his request.

Mr. Barnard submitted that Jones was not entitled to go into the question. The former paragraphs were irrelevant to the point at issue.

The Defendant said he wished to show that all the paragraphs related to each other, and that they were got up and inserted by Mr. Barnard's personal friends. He would call

L. Moore. I was in the house of Phillips Moore and Co. I remember reading in your paper an article relative to the Masonic Hall. I knew nothing of it before I saw it in the paper. I am not aware Mr. Barnard called you to account for it. The letter (put in) is in my handwriting and signed by Mr. Barnard. I was present at the Ball. I don't remember having a conversation with Mr. Tarrant asking him to insert sundry squibs in his paper, relative to Mr. Barnard.

Defendant wished to ask of Mr. Levy, who was the author of the article relative to the Masonic Ball.

Mr. Levy. I know who is the author, but I decline to tell.

Jones wished to say it was written in Mr. Levy's office.

In answer to a question by Mr. Levy, Jones admitted he had frequently gone into Phillips Moore's office and asked for paragraphs relative to Mr. Barnard.

Mr. Barnard (put in at the box again at Jones' request.)

I arrived in Shanghai by the *Douglas*. I saw the remnants of a placard relative to "Barnard is coming." I have taken frequent steps to find out who is the author of the placards. If I find out who is the author I will prosecute him, and will call you as a witness, even if you are in jail. If I can find out the author of the photographs caricaturing me, I shall prosecute him.

Defendant wished to ask Mr. Barnard if any ludicrous caricatures had appeared in the *Hongkong Punch*.

Mr. Barnard declined to answer this question.

The Defendant said he would ask no more questions. He contended the evidence did not show he had committed the offence charged, and also that it was the current opinion of the settlement that these pleasantries had been encouraged by Mr. Barnard. He then quoted Taylor v. Hawkins, and Addison on Wrongs and Remedies, Hawkins' Crown Case chap. 71, etc., etc., to show that there was no "legal malice" proved in the articles in question. If the Court decided to send the case for trial, he would reserve his defence.

Mr. Barnard then briefly summed up his case, and contended that if the subject of the publication tended to hold a man up to ridicule, the Court have nothing to do with the question of there being malice. The case quoted by defendant from Addison on Wrongs and Remedies had nothing to do with the present case. It applied to defamation or slander by word of mouth, and not to any published libel. The plaintiff then read a lengthy extract to show that printed matter, where the author is unkown, is much more serious than a statement where the character of the accused is well known, as the greatest scamps might publish a libel, and it would take an infinite amount of time and trouble to erase the impression created thereby.

The Court wished to refer Mr. Barnard to Roscoe on Evidence, to know whether an indictment would lie unless a special claim for damages had been instituted.

Mr. Barnard submitted that it would; and also quoted Roscoe to show that matter even if true, can only be published if it is for the public benefit, and also quoted Starkie on libel—Vol. II. p. 310.

The Court eventually decided to send the case for trial before a Jury—as the defendant's own witness had stated that the nature of the articles were such as to excite ridicule. The defence was that they were written at the instigation of the plaintiff, but it would be a case for a jury to decide, even though the libel complained of seemed very small.

Regina v. Tarrant.

Mr. Barnard said he appeared in this case to prosecute the defendant for a libel, which had been published in the *Friend of China* on 22nd May. It was in a letter which he would read.

To the Editor of the
Friend of China.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1868.

Sir,—An amusing, or rather an extraordinary thing occurred last week. A person speaking English, and wearing under his lower lip what barbers call a "Goatee" visited one of the Opium Ships off the Bund, and pulling out "pasteboard," desired that it should be handed to Mrs. — "Oh," replied the Deck officer, this lady lives on a ship" pointing to an adjacent vessel, information received with, "I beg of you, Sir, a thousand pardons" and a sharp turn on the heel.

Instead, however, of going to the ship indicated, "Goatee" went to another, and on an after comparison of notes it was found that there he asked that his card might be delivered to Mrs. So and So, naming another lady who did not live on the vessel. Receiving similar *congé* he went to another craft where, will it be credited, he asked for another lady living on another vessel. How many ships he visited and played the game here recited, I do not know; though I can but think Superintendent Penfold should be put on "Goatee's" trail, and a smart look out kept for this Asian Mystery.

Yours,
Sphynx Dizzy.

The letter at first sight would not appear to apply to any one in particular but he (Mr. Barnard) would be able to prove that it did refer to him and that the defendant knew this. The law gave everyone power to sue for damages as a private individual, and also criminally, but he had taken the latter course. The letter referred to insinuates that the man referred to as "Goatee" had been guilty of a criminal action. And as the defendant could have no defence whatever against this, he (Mr. Barnard) would ask the Court to send the case for trial before a jury. The letter mentioned was published on the 22nd May, and there was another published on the 19th which he would read, which could leave no doubt but that they related to the same person and he (Mr. Barnard) contended that they referred to him. He would also remark that however infinitesimal the injury done might be, the injured party had a right to ask the protection of the Court which he did, and he asked the case might be sent for trial in order to debar others from doing such things in future. If the defendant had any cause of complaint against him (Mr. Barnard) he had his remedy in a Court of Justice, but it was monstrous that such things as this should be allowed to pass unnoticed. After a few remarks relative to the punishment for libel etc., etc., the learned counsel concluded, saying he did not intend to offer any evidence but would leave his case in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Barnard then went into the box to give his evidence when,

Mr. Tarrant said he understood the witness was a Hebrew, and therefore the oath he had taken before was illegal.

Mr. Barnard requested this might be taken down. He protested against such scurrilous language. The Defendant had no right to make such a statement.

The Magistrate failed to see how calling a man a Hebrew, could be considered scurrilous.

Mr. Tarrant meant to cast no reflexion on Mr. Barnard. He had been told by a friend in Court that Mr. B. was a Hebrew.

Mr. Barnard then read his statement (similar to that in the former case) and also a letter from Mr. Tarrant which he wished to comment upon, but the Court suggested this should not be done as the Defendant did not deny the letter.

The Defendant contended that there was no proof the letters referred to Mr. Barnard.

The Court had no doubt that they did do so.

The Defendant then stated that Mr. Jones had called in his office casually and mentioned the story about Mr. Barnard going to the Opium Ships and he (Mr. T.) mentioned that he had a letter on his file, relating to the same thing. He would call Mr. Mackenzie of the *Ariel* to show that a person did call there and ask for the *Water Witch*. If a person did eccentric things, he was supposed to be crazy.

Mr. Barnard requested that this might be taken down

The Defendant insisted that if a man did eccentric things he was naturally supposed to be crazy, in which case the Superintendent of Police would look after him, to prevent him doing any damage. (This was in defence of the statement in the letter relative to setting Mr. Penfold on "Goatee's" trail.) The Defendant then went off into a rambling statement relative to the duties of journalists etc., etc., and suggested to the magistrate, that he refer the question of libel to Mr. Goodwin on a point of law, which Mr. Mowat declined to do.

The Defendant then said that the letter showed no malice and contended also that Mr. Barnard had failed to prove that the letter referred to him. He would call

Capt. Mackenzie.—Last Sunday week, some one came on board the *Ariel*, and asked for the *Water Witch*. I pointed it out to him. I did not know who he was, nor that the letter *(read)* referred to him, till I was told so.

Mr. Tarrant again asked that Mr. Goodwin be called to decide on the point of law.

The Magistrate again declined.

The Defendant then went on to say there was nothing in the letter to justify the case being sent for trial and he would ask that it be dismissed.

The Magistrate said there was less doubt about this case than the former.

The Defendant thought His Worship was taking a wrong view of the case.

The Magistrate said the Defendant had imputed a dishonest purpose, by saying that Mr. Penfold must be put upon the trail. Even if he (the Magistrate) had any doubt, it would be his duty to send the case before a Jury, and as he had none he must send the case for trial.

Mr. Barnard asked that substantial securities might be found for bail.

Bail was fixed at $ 100.

Tonnage Dues.

The following circular explains the reason for the late Customs Notification about tonnage dues. It is a pity the latter was so offensively worded, as the object seems good. The blunder of threatening a penalty where there is no penalty, becomes the more apparent.

Peking, *May 18th*, 1868.

Sir,—It having been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan, that the course of action followed by the Custom House authorities at some of the Ports in deferring the collection of Tonnage and other Dues until the time of departure of a ship, which may be months after her arrival, was one calculated to work a great injustice to shipowners, and especially to Bottomry Bond holders, inasmuch as the ship is liable to detention for

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non-payment of either Import or Export Dues, for which the master or owner cannot properly be held responsible; and in the event of a vessel being sold under an order of the Court in respect of a Bottomry Bond or other claim, the Customs refuse to give her a clearance to an innocent purchaser unless he discharges the Tonnage Dues and the Import Dues on the cargo which, months, perhaps, previous to the sale, she has brought into Port, and which they have neglected to collect on the ground that the ship remains liable.

It having been further shown that the Master cannot refuse to deliver his cargo to the holder of the Bill of Lading, if he does he is liable to an action; and if he delivers his cargo, and the Customs do not think fit to levy the duty on the cargo itself when it is landed, the ship being held liable, the ship master or owner may be unable to follow the goods and his remedy against the holder of the Bill of Lading being given, he has to discharge the claims of the Customs, of which he knows nothing. Or it may happen when the ship is sold to satisfy the claims of a Bottomry Bond holder or other claimant, the proceeds or a portion of them are claimed by the Customs to satisfy their claims for Tonnage Dues or Import Dues, and the Bondholder is thus deprived of his money, due under his bond, which goes to satisfy claims that ought to have been discharged by other persons, and which would have been so discharged had they been levied at the proper time. To remedy these evils and remove all further causes of complaint as to undue liabilities resulting from neglect or delay, the Inspector General of Customs has been moved to issue instructions to the Commissioners of Customs to levy Tonnage, Import, and Export Duties at the time of their becoming due and payable, according to the Treaty.

I cannot think it likely any British subject will contend that although the Tonnage Duties are by Treaty made payable on the expiration of 48 hours, the right to collect them, and if need be enforce payment from that period can be legally disputed, simply because no penalty for non-payment within any stated period is provided by express stipulation. The penalty for refusal to pay a tax or a debt when it is due, is its enforcement by legal process. If any doubt on this head should arise, therefore, it is probable the Supreme Court will very speedily remove it. The better however to prevent misapprehension as to the true grounds for any action of the Custom House authorities in collecting more promptly than heretofore all duties payable by Treaty, and at any period after the time they declared to be payable, you have my authority to give publication to this Circular.

Your obedient Servant,
RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

H. B. M.'s Consul,
&c., &c., &c.

CRICKET.

SCOTLAND v. ENGLAND.

This match was resumed on the 20th inst., but owing to the late hour at which play was commenced, it was not finished, although there is no doubt as to who would have won, if it had been finished. Indeed the result is so clear that the match will not be played out. Gore Booth and Scott both played good innings for the Scotch, and kept up their wickets till time was called. It is worthy of note that these two men took all the English wickets in the 2nd Innings. On the English side, Tate got 21 very nicely, and was then caught off his glove; and Waller, who was hitting in good form, was run out after scoring 23. Score:—

ENGLAND.

SECOND INNINGS.

Turnbull	b. Gore Booth	14
Bird	b. Scott	0
Cooke	c. Scott b. Gore Booth	2
Green	b. Scott	12
Daval	b. Scott	1
Heal	b. Scott	3
Waller	Run out	23
Hyslop	b. Gore Booth	4
Tate	c. Gore Booth b. Scott	21
Price	Not out	10
Percival	b. Gore Booth	3
b. 1, w. 6, lb. 1		8
		101
First Innings		125
Total		226

The wickets fell as follow:—

1, 0; 2, 17; 3, 22; 4, 25; 5, 34; 6, 37; 7, 48; 8, 96 9, 98; 10, 107.

SCOTLAND.

SECOND INNINGS.

Gore Booth	Not out	20
Oliphant	b. Groom	4
Scott	Not out	18
1 b., w. 8		9
		51
First Innings		167
Total		218

RIFLE MATCH.

We give below the Hongkong scores in the Hongkong *v.* Shanghai Rifle match. The former just top the Shanghai scores in every instance.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Turner, 73rd Regt.,	30	33	27	90
E. L. Woodin,	30	22	15	67
A. W. Glennie,	21	26	20	67
Capt. Gibsone, 73rd Regt.,	27	21	18	66
C. D. Weeks	26	23	15	64
H. K. Hughes,	22	24	15	61
C. Wagner,	20	27	12	59
C. D. Bottomley,	13	26	16	55
	189	202	138	529

TIENTSIN RACES.

OUR Spring Meeting was a great success, the Races being in almost every case very closely contested. The following are the particulars:—

FIRST DAY.—Very windy.

TSZECHUHLIN STAKES.—Half a mile. Time, 1m. 5s.

Mr. Ola's *Pinksleep* 1
Mr. Higginson's *En Avant* 2

Won by a head, *En Avant* gaining rapidly at the finish.

MAIDEN PLATE.—One mile. Time, 2m. 15s.

Mr. Higginson's *Coup de Grace*... 1
Mr. Jorrocks' *New Broom* 2
Mr. Higginson's *Plenipo* 3

Coup de Grace made his own running and was never caught. *New Broom* and *Plenipo* close up.

TOWN PLATE.—Once round. Time, 3m. 7s.

Mr. Putsch's *Resignation*..... 1
Mr. Parrington's *Portnoy* 2

Three ponies started.

TIENTSIN CUP.—Two and a half miles. 6m. 12s.

Mr. Ola's *Kailoo*..... 1
Mr. Higginson's *Plenipo* 2

Plenipo beaten by a neck. The rest nowhere.

PEIHO STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile. Time, 1m. 40s.

Mr. Ola's *Pinksleep**..... 1
Mr. Higginson's *Coup de Grace** 2
Mr. Higginson's *Sky-scraper* ... 3

* Carrying 7lb. extra.

Sky-scraper made the running, but was beaten at the distance post, where *Coup de Grace* came up, but was beaten by a length.

CRITERION CUP.—One mile and a half. Time, 3m. 34s.

Mr. Moribel's *Gagne Petit* ..... 0—1
Mr. Higginson's *En Avant* ..... 0—2
Mr. Ola's *Kailoo* 3

Gagne Petit won the dead heat pretty easily, by a length.

SECOND DAY.—Rain during the night. Course heavy.

KIACHTA CUP.—Time, 2m. 29s. and 2m. 27s.

Mr. Higginson's *Coup de Grace*... 0—1
Mr. Ola's *Pinksleep* ..... 0—2

Coup de Grace and *Pinksleep* made the running and finished neck and neck, running in that position all up the straight. *Coup de Grace* made play in the deciding heat and won pretty easily.

CHALLENGE CUP.—Two miles. 5m. 7s.

Mr. Higginson's *Plenipo* 1
Mr. Ola's *Kailoo* 2
Mr. Ola's *Doushinka*..... 3

Doushinka made the running, *Plenipo* and *Kailoo* lying back until three-quarters of a mile from home, when *Plenipo* went on, passed *Doushinka* at the bottom of the straight, was never headed, and won easily by three lengths.

MONGOL CUP.—One mile and a quarter. 2m. 57s.

Mr. Higginson's *En Avant* 1
Mr. Ola's *Exchange* 2
Mr. Jorrock's *Runnymede* 3

Exchange made the running at a good pace followed by *Runnymede*, *En Avant* lying back until the bottom of the hill, where he passed his ponies and won as he liked.

SELLING RACE—One mile and a half. Time 3min. 45½sec.

Mr. Putsep's *Resignation* 9st. 12lbs.... 1
Mr. Higginson's *Qui Vive* 10st. 5lbs... 2
Mr. Dunlop's *Procrastination* 10st. 5lbs. 3

Resignation won pretty easily by half a length, *Qui Vive* just beating *Procrastination* for second place.

TRIAL STAKES—One mile—for winners only. Time 2min. 21½sec.

Mr. Moribel's *Gagne Petite* 1
Mr. Higginson's *En Avant*..... 2
Mr. Ola's *Pinksleep*..... 3

Pinksleep made the running, was passed by *Gagne Petite* at the bottom of the straight, *En Avant* coming up at the distance post, but failing to get up, was beaten by a neck; *Pinksleep* close up.

CONSOLATION—One mile, for losers. Time 2min. 20sec.

Mr. Ola's *Doushinka*..... 1
Mr. Margery's *Shillelagh*..... 2

THIRD DAY.

PEKIN CUP.—One mile and a half. Time 3min. 34sec.

Mr. Jorrocks' *New Broom* 1
Mr. Higginson's *Plenipo* 7lb. extra 2
Mr. Ola's *Kailoo* 7lb. extra..... 3

New Broom went to the front after the first half mile, *Kailoo* and *Plenipo* lying back until the bottom of the straight, where *Plenipo* went on, and caught *New Broom* at the distance post, but tiring under the weight, was beaten by a neck. *Kailoo* was disappointed in the straight but finished close up.

THE SUNG TOMBS.

Leaving Zao-hzing-foo by the canal leading to Ningpo viâ Pah-kwun, and continuing along the great canal until we past the stone quarries 15 *le* out, and then taking off a little to the right and pursuing our course about 30 *le* further, we came to a small village near the hills. The general course is perhaps E.S.E. Near this village it is supposed six of the kings of the Sung dynasty are buried. Walking up the valley by the side of a brook of clear water, we came to a small ancestral hall, a little to the left of the stone-paved road. In this hall stand two wooden tablets containing respectively the names Dang 唐 and Ling 林. The hall was erected and the tablets placed there by order of one of the Emperors of the present dynasty, perhaps Kang-hyi, in honor of these two native scholars (Dang and Ling) who distinguished themselves by their loyalty to the Sung 宋朝 dynasty when the Mongols (the Yün's) were manifesting their bitterness by descerating the graves of their Emperors.

These scholars secretly dug up the bones of the six Sung Emperors buried in that vicinity, and buried them in some unknown place.

It is customary for some officer of the district to worship at these tombs every year, and the practice is first to pay homage to the tablets of these two local scholars. Passing this hall we came to an uncultivated parcel of ground, at least one or two hundred acres in extent, here and there in different parts of which are patches of trees. In the grove we visited, there stands a small hall, on the walls on the inside of which were several stone tablets, the inscriptions on which have been nearly effaced by the ravages of time. This hall is the entrance to an enclosure surrounded by a low wall. At the very entrance is a mound, in front of which is a stone slab bearing the following inscription 宋孝宗皇帝陵. The grave of Hia-tsung of the Sung dynasty. Near by, in the same or an adjoining group of trees, perhaps three hundred yards from the Hall referred to above, stands another slab in front of a mound bearing the following inscription. 宋高宗皇帝永思陵.

But night came on and we reluctantly left this interesting spot without visiting the other Tombs.

INTERIOR.

FOOCHOW.

We have to acknowledge a new periodical entitled the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*, which has been started at Foochow in succession to the *Missionary Recorder*, lately extinct. The present number contains several sensible essays on the subject of missions—some embodying interesting information. It is hoped to expand the scheme to embrace papers on Chinese subjects generally. We shall review the new publication at greater length hereafter.

The following sensible passages occur in an article extracted by it from an English paper:

The most fatal defect of tract literature is its neglect of the live issues of the day. It is well enough to write tracts on awakening, conversion, heaven, hell, the judgment, sudden deaths, and similar topics, but it ought to be remembered that these subjects are interwoven in all the great controversies of the day, and that *souls* as well as opinions are staked on these controversies. I have never yet met a tract on the Colenso controversy, or Renan's views, the ritualistic folly, or any of the ever-changing phases of rationalism. There may be many such, but if so it is very unfortunate that they have not been circulated more widely. They would be read with avidity by the majority of persons found on the great routes of civilized travel throughout the world. The wrong side of these questions is usually represented pretty fully on these routes. I have had Renan's Life of Jesus offered to me a score of times on public conveyances, but as an offset to it, I have not met any thing better than a treatise on sudden deaths, or "solemn warning," or, perhaps, the evils of dancing or gambling. Either the editors or colporteurs of our tract societies are singularly unconscious of the flood-tide of scepticism which is sweeping over Christendom.

The best policy for securing a wide circulation for tracts, would be to adopt a rule that nothing be printed which will not command a ready sale at a fair price in the common book market. It would be a blessing to the cause of both literature and religion, if every printed book, pamphlet, or tract, which will not *sell* in the common market, were deposited in one of the lower vaults of Mt. Vesuvius. The book that won't *sell* is not needed in the world at present. After securing a tract literature that will recommend itself to the public, the next step is to push it out in the legitimate channels of the book trade. Instead of stealthily slipping a few tracts to the servant girls at people's back doors, or to the boot-blacks in front of the hotels, let brave boys be sent out with the common fraternity of news-boys; let them be seen on the cars and steamers, at hotels and depots, pushing their trade like other boys, as if there was nothing to be ashamed of in their profession, and they will accomplish tenfold more than professional colporteurs who follow the usual routine.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June, 1867 to 30th May, 1868.

	S'ton & M'slles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	1,268
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	1,277
Birley, Worthington and Co.	343
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	351
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	737
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	4,073
Brand, Monro and Co.	3, 60
Carter and Co.	2,332
Chapman, King and Co.	418
Coutts and Co.	60
Cumine and Co.	522
Dow and Co.	670
Gamwell, F. R.	866
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,330
Gilman and Co.	1,611
Glover and Co.	90
Gutschow and Co.	367
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	581
Hogg, Brothers,	1,173
Holdsworth, E.	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.	161
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	2,016
Jarvie, John, and Co.	721
Meynard and Co.	123
Milsom and Tod,	1,200
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	35
Overweg and Co.	751
Petrocochino and Co.	497
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	756
Primrose and Co.	960
Reiss and Co.	641
Reme and Co.	83
Rothwell, Love and Co.	10
Russell and Co.	1,728
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,109
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	1,328
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	674
Siemssen and Co.	474
Skeggs and Co.	1,791
Smith, J. M., and Co.	89
Textor and Co.	1,840
Theric and Co.	79
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	422
Trautmann and Co.	160
Turner and Co.	156
Westall Brand and Co.	33
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	494
White, F. G.	124
Miscellaneous	12,747
Total Bales	52,422

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report.....	.....	.....	302,613.14	359.06	199.77	303,181.87	5,226.60	329.20	30,190.81	7,099.56	1,821.57	10,675.37	21,244.94	77,027.72
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	302,613.14	359.06	199.77	303,181.87	5,226.60	329.20	30,190.81	7,099.56	1,821.57	10,675.37	21,244.94	77,027.72

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	570.85	41,802.08	6,785.99	483.66	3,579.50	8,748.17	11,837.39	73,229.64
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	..	..	..	..	570.85	41,802.08	6,785.99	483.66	3,579.50	8,748.17	11,837.39	73,229.64

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report.....	.....	.....	6,093.96	..	45,833.10	51,927.03	..	125.63	2,333.76	407.51	357.29	..	123.75	3,267.81
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,093.96	..	45,833.10	51,927.03	..	125.63	2,333.76	407.51	357.29	..	123.75	3,267.81

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report.....	29933	8951	367	599	39846	9652	49506
	93	..	..	..	93	292	385
Total....	30026	8951	367	599	39946	9944	49891

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report.....	.....	293.00	..	290.00	12,955.77	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	18,199.02
Courier.....	May 26	..	..	..	84.00	..	..	..	..	..	84.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	.....	293.00	..	290.00	13,039.77	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	18,283.02

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23RD, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	132	132.00	73	87.60	127	152.40	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed.....	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	134	134.00	73	87.60	127	152.40	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	35½	35.50	101	121.20	24	28.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Haukow. Chts.	Haukow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Tamsui. Chts.	Tamsui. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	69	69.00	15	15.00	37	37.00	..	..	5	5.00	11	11.00	60	60.00	..	..	197	197.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	5	6.00	10	12.00	..	..	16	19.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	2	2.40
Turkey	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	71	71.00	15	15.00	38	38.20	2	2.00	5	5.00	16	17.00	72	74.40	..	..	219	222.40

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SHANGHAI, MAY 30, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE last issue was on the 22nd May for the Mail per *Benares*, to leave on the morning of the 23rd and which vessel unfortunately stranded on an island in the Fisherman's group on the night of the 23rd at about 11.10. Information has been received of the saving of the treasure and cargo and there is every hope that the machinery will be rescued. We believe there to be a remote possibility that the hulk may be got off. The Mail went down to Hongkong per steamer *United Service*. No lives lost.

From Tientsin accounts are somewhat more favourable, goods were saleable at low prices, a thing which a fortnight since was quite impossible. The news from Chefoo of the finding of a Gold mine has caused some excitement, particulars in our columns. Sir Rutherford Alcock has issued a circular to Consuls, dated Peking, 18th May, explaining why the Tonnage dues should be so promptly demanded, which takes out the gall from the Customs' peremptory notification. The arrivals have consisted in the *Titania*, and *Min* from London, *Cathaya* from Newcastle N.S.W., *Alexander* from Sunderland, *Horatio* from New York, *Marmora* from Puget Sound and the average of coasters, &c.

SOFT GOODS.—We refer to quotations, below Eagle chops have been sold to arrive at 2.3.4.

STRAITS PRODUCE & SUGAR.—No change—very little business doing, the high rates of interest charged by native banks has effectually suspended speculation.

METALS.—IRON—The demand for Nail Rod and Bar continues good, but the former having arrived pretty freely since our last, prices, particularly for small sizes, have given way.

Unsuitable assortments viz: with a large proportion of small sizes, are hardly saleable at Tls. 2.30, whilst fair to good assortments have declined to Tls. 2.50 *a* 2.55. Bar, Flat and Round. remain as quoted on the 22nd.

LEAD.—Unchanged.

COALS.—In addition to the Coal laden vessels named above, the *Northam* from Formosa and the *Glenshee* and *Maria* from Japan have come in coal laden. Sales have been made of Anthracite ex ship at Tls. 13.25; Formosa Coal, Tls. 7.25 *a* 7.50; Japans are being offered at Tls. 7 *a* 7.50. Market without particular movement.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 74.4.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.8.7	to	1.9.1
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	,,	2.2.6	,,	2.3.1
9 to 9.12 lbs.	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.2.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.5
60 ,,	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.2.5
64 ,,	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.4.0
66 ,,	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.5.2
72 ,,	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.7.0
80 *a* 84 Reed	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	,,	1.4.5	,,	1.7.5
7 lbs.	,,	1.7.0	,,	2.0.5
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.8.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.2.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	3.6.0	,,	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.5	,,	4.5.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.9.0	,,	4.1.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	,,	3.7.0	,,	3.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.0	,,	0.6.5
Brown	,,	0.5.5	,,	0.5.7
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed.	,,	.....	,,	
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed,	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.0.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.8.5
Blue	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.5.0
Brown	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.2.0
Scarlet	,,		,,	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.5
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0	,,	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.0	,,	0.2.0½
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.6	,,	0.1.6½
26 in.	,,	0.2.4	,,	0.2.5
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	1.9.0	,,	2.0.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	,,	0.8.0	,,	1.0.0
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0	,,	13.5.0
S S	,,	12.2.5	,,	13.2.5
S S S	,,	9.0.0	,,	10.0.0
SPANISH STRIPES,	℔ yd.	0.5.5	,,	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	,,	0.8.0	,,	1.1.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	7 0.0	,,	.....
,, C P H	,,	6.9.0	,,	7.0.0
Assorted, H H	,,	6.9.0	,,	7.1.0
,, C P H	,,	6.9.0	,,	7.1.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.2.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.7.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.5.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
Hoop	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
Flat and Round	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
LEAD	℔ pl.	6.8.0	to	7.0.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.8.0	,,	5.0.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0	,,	4.5.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	3.5.0	,,	7.0.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.6.0	,,	5.8.0
White	,,	8.5.0	,,	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	2.0.0	,,	.....
Siam	,,	.....	,,	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0	to	19.5.0
Malacca	,,	20.0.0	,,	21.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	1.50	,,	.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.6.0
Japan	,,	1.3.0	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.5.0
Swatow	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.6.0
Canton	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.2.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.8.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	10.0.0	,,	.....
Cardiff	,,	10.5.0	,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	13.2.5	,,	.....
Sydney	,,	10.0.0	,,	11.0.0
Japan	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.5.0

OPIUM.—The same dulness has continued to prevail in our Opium Market during the last fortnight.

Malwa.—On the arrival of last mail with a smaller supply than usual and the news that still less is likely to come on by steamer, it was thought prices would rally somewhat and a better business be done, but such discouraging news still continued to arrive from Tientsin and the outports generally, that the smaller holders are willing to meet the requirement of the dealers at about former rates viz Tls 495 *a* 498, with the usual allowance in weight, which shows a considerable loss to importers. The larger holders are however selling sparingly at these low rates, in the hope of receiving better news from the North Stock about 4,000 chests.

Patna.—Has been dealt in to a moderate extent for local consumption during the fortnight, and we quote it Tls. 473 per chest with a Stock of about 460 chests.

BLACK TEA.—Stock of last Seasons has been exhausted for some time, and as only specimen musters of new Crop are to hand, no transactions to report in this market.

HANKOW.—The Tea Market has been opened by Messrs. Gilman & Co., purchasing seven chops Oon-fa teas at Tls. 28 to Tls. 31, and some other settlements are reported at prices ranging up to Tls. 34. These prices, it will be seen, are about Tls. 2½ over last year's rates. But so far no crack chops have been settled.

FOOCHOW.—Letters from Foochow report the arrival of 27,000 chests Congou, but that the market had not been opened. The Tea was said to be inferior even to last year's, and this news arriving shortly after receipt of a telegram announcing that the Budget left Tea-duty unchanged will we fear militate against the chances of caution in Hankow.

SILK.—No transactions are reported in Old Silk since the departure of the last mail:—

During the past few days hank musters of "Nanzing" and "Chin tzar" Tsatlees have been received. They are fair color and quality, but very coarse in size and dirty, and in every way are inferior to the early samples received last Season;—but as they are prepared in such a hurried manner, they cannot be taken as a fair sample of what the bulk of the Silk will be. Aaccording to the last advices (native) received from the interior, it is reported that the equivalent of Tls. 555 per pecul had been paid for a few Bales of Chop No. 3 Tsatlee, and Tls. 520 were asked for best No. 4, but this rumour needs confirming. With an estimate of the amount of Silk available for Export of 50,000 Bales, and a decline of fully 2s. 0d. *a* 2s. 6d. per lb. in London quotations, as compared with same date last year. Chop 3 being quoted by 17th April 1867 mail, 31s. 0d. and best No. 4 27s. 0d. *a* 28s. 0d. per lb. Chop 3 being quoted by 10th April 1868, mail 28s. 6d. and best No. 4 24s. 0d. *a* 24s. 6d. per lb., the Chinese are not justified in asking an advance of Tls. 40 *a* 60 per pecul over the opening rates of last Season;—and it would be well for Foreigners who are intending purchasing to consider well before paying such unprecedentedly high opening prices as 30s. 0d. per lb. for Chop 3 Tsatlee. A few Bales of the New Crop Tsatlees are expected to arrive in this market in time for the next mail, but whether the Chinamen will be able to realize except at a material loss remains to be seen.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Business has not yet commenced but exchange looks firm. Banks are open at 6s. 0½d and private paper has been done from 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 1½d.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 11d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. ½d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 1½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 1½d.	
On Paris—	Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,	fcs.	
	Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 304 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 302 ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27½ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight,		28 ,, ,,	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.25 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.50 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

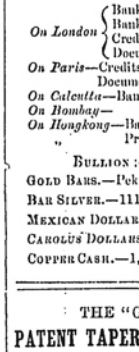
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.4.5.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—76.

COPPER CASH.—1,520 per Tael.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or two flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c
MANCHESTER.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
May 19th 1866

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 1, yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout India and the Colonies.

Patent Waterproof Percussion Caps, Treble Waterproof Central Fire do.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department

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LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

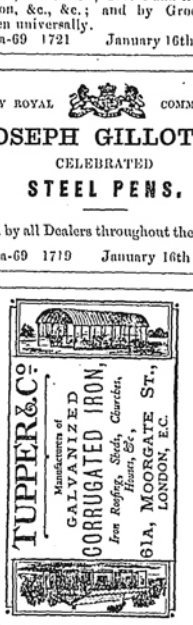
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.) PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

Agents,—*Shanghai*—J. Llewellyn & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

Manufacturers of

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

OAKEY'S

CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT

may be had on application at the Office of this Journal.

31an-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payabl in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS,

LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best Russian and Italian Hemp.

Shipchandlers', Engineers', and Naval Stores.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

30ju-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

Forty Years' Use of these Medicines

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken.—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; *family packets,* 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild *aperient* for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies' Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Agents in Shanghai Messrs. Watson, Cleave & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE," And "THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

ELLWOOD'S

AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Great Charlotte Street, S. London,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers

Caution.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 22	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	May 21	General	Russell and Co
... 22	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 18	do	P. & O. Co
... 22	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Titania	Br sh	879	Deas	London	Jan. 26	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 23	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	May 21	do	Glover and Co
... 23	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	... 20	do	Trautmann and Co
... 24	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 23	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 24	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki	... 21	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 24	Cathaya	Br sh	790	Paterson	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Mar. 29	Coals	Russell and Co
... 24	Alexander	Br baq	298	Dempster	Sunderland	Oct. 29	do	Frazar and Co
... 24	Confucius	Chi str	265	Massellus	Nanking	May 10		Chinese Government
... 24	Ellora	Br str	1574	Murray	Hongkong	... 20	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 25	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin via Ports	... 14	Beancakes	Russell and Co
... 25	Mona	Br str	542	Morison	Hongkong	 20	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 25	Charley	Am baq	440	Cavanagh	Swatow	... 14	Sundries	Frazar and Co
... 25	Horatio	Am sh	440	Palmer	New York	Nov. 16	General	Bull, Purdon and Co
... 25	Prince Kung	Chi str	135	Brown	Foochow		do	
... 26	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	May 24	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Norham	Br sh	333	Henderson	Keelung	... 20	Coals, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 26	Challenger	Br sh	649	Browne	Chefoo	... 16	Beancakes	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 26	Min	Br sh	630	Melville	London	Dec. 28	General	Gilman and Co
... 27	Glenshee	Br baq	317	Dyson	Nagasaki	May 20	Coals, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 26	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 23	Sundries	Trautmann and Co
... 27	Mogi	Dut bg	220	Gorlack	Newchwang	... 16	Beancakes	T. Kroes and Co
... 28	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	Ningpo	... 27	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Foochow	... 24	Ballast	Borntraeger and Co
... 28	Stella	Br baq	265	Day	Swatow	... 18	General	J. Marshall and Co
... 28	Maria	N.Ger. bk.	304	Lorenzen	Nagasaki	... 23	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 28	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Dove	H.M.G.B.	.....	Dunlop	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 25		
... 29	Forfait	H.I.M.S.	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour]	Swatow	... 23		
... 29	Marmora	Br baq	264	Kidd	Puget Sound	Mar. 25	Lumber	Frazar and Co
... 29	Serpent	Br baq		Frins	Nagasaki			Glover and Co
... 29	China	N.Ger.str.	648	Möller	Fishermans Islands	May 28	General	Siemssen and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
May 22	Fung Shuey	Am str	740	Watson	Chefoo & Tientsin	Part of Original, etc.	Glover and Co
... 22	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 22	Maria	N-Ge. sch	67	Hartford	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and
... 22	Woodbine	Br baq	215	Day	Tientsin	Rice	J. S. Baron
... 22	Alicia Annie	Br baq	300	Kirby	Newchwang	General	Fobes and Co
... 22	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 22	Water Lily	Am bg	218	Pease	Guam	Original	Glover and Co
... 23	Spray	Br sch	225	Stephen	Taiwan	Gram, etc.	Niles Möller
... 23	Benares	Br str	966	McCulloch	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 23	China	N-Ge. str	648	Möller	Hongkong	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 23	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging	Foochow		Chinese Government
... 24	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 25	George Avery	Br baq	467	Jack	Manila	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 26	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	General	P. & O. Co
... 26	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Nagasaki & Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
... 26	Costa Rica	Am str	1917	Furbur	Y'hama via N'saki	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 26	Courser	Am baq	495	Dicken	Swatow	General	Master
... 26	Icarus	H. M. S.	585	Townsend	Amoy		
... 26	Basilisk	H.M. cor.	.....	Hewitt, V.C.	Hongkong		
... 27	Ellora	Br str	1574	Murray	Fisherman's Islands		P. & O. Co
... 27	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Mona	Br str	542	Morison	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 27	United Service	Br str	600	Stocks	H'kong & Canton	do	Glover and Co
... 27	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Taku	Rice, etc.	Glover and Co
... 28	Nangato	Br str		Cutto	Fisherman's Islands		Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 28	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 28	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki & Hiogo	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 28	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 29	Challenger	Br sh	649	Browne	Hankow	Part of Original	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 29	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 29	Courier	Russ str	498	Christensen	Nagasaki	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
7 s	Achilles	Russell	Br str	1550	May 11	Liverpool	Butterfield & Swire		
6 p	Confucius	Marsellus	Chi str	265	May 24	Nanking	Chinese Government		
3 p	Dragon	Gibbon	Br str	472	May 28	Foochow	Trautmann and Co	Foochow	1st proximo
6 s	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 13	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
2 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	May 26	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	31st instant
O D	Hong-que		Am str						
M D	Kiangsoo	Cheethan	Br str	448	Apr 30	Nagasaki	Hughes and Co		
D W	Manchu	Clark	Am str	803	May 25	Tientsin via Ports	Russell and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	To-day
T W	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	May 27	Chefoo & Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
7 s	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	May 18	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	24h after Mail ar
O U L	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	May 6	Cruise	Chinese Government		
6 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Chi str	135	May 25	Foochow			
8 s	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	275	Apr 20	Hankow	Russell and Co		
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tsatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
F W	Warrior	Patterson	Am str	2024	Apr 23	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
6 p	Whufoo Pau	George	Chi str	180	May 9	Foochow	Chinese Government		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	19 STEAMERS								

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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br bnq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
1 p	Alexander	Dempster	Br bnq	298	May 24	Sunderland	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	4th proximo
3 c	Argonaut	Nicolson	Br sh	1072	Apr 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
G W	Catharina	Molsen	N-Ger.bk	340	May 16	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	31st instant
8 s	Cathaya	Paterson	Br sh	790	May 24	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
1 s	Charley	Cavanagh	Am bnq	440	May 25	Swatow	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	2nd proximo
1 s	Claro Babuyan	Herrington	Br bnq	357	May 2	Taiwan-foo	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	
3 c	Elizabeth A. Oliver] McQueen		Br bnq	619	May 4	London	Gilman and Co		
1 s	Emma	Hemmet	N-Ger.bk	268	May 16	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 s	Enterprise	Kross	Siam bnq	488	May 20	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
6 c	Flying Spur	Atkinson	Br sh	735	May 21	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
3 c	Forward Ho	Hossack	Br sh	942	Apr 23	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 s	Fruiter	Hamilton	Br bnq	234	May 21	Hoilo via C'hae	Borneo Company Limited		
1 s	Glenshee	Dyson	Br bnq	317	May 27	Nagasaki	J. S. Baron		
7 s	Golden Fleece	Galle	Br sh	350	May 15	Hongkong	Order		
1 s	Hieronimus	Robins	N-Ge. bg	230	May 16	Chefoo	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Early
6 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	410	May 25	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co		
2 p	John Norman	Gardiner	Br sh	511	May 7	N.York v. H'kong	Frazar and Co	Foochow	To-day
2 c	John R. Worcester] Wawn		Br sh	844	May 20	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
1 s	Juan Rattray	Williams	Am bnq	486	May 16	Taiwanfoo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
3 s	Leander	Petherick	Br sh	882	Apr 21	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
2 c	Lennox Castle	McMichen	Br sh	693	May 11	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
P & O W	Lord Macaulay	Care	Br sh	846	May 20	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
3 c	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	May 14	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London	Immediately
2 s	Maria	Lorenzen	N-Ger.bk	310	May 28	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
A H W	Min	Melville	Br sh	630	May 26	London	Gilman and Co	Hankow	31st instant
G W	Mogi	Gorlack	Dut bg	220	May 27	Newchwang	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	4th proximo
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br bnq	437	Dec 21	Amoy	Textor and Co		
9 s	Nazarine	Todd	Br sh	815	May 14	Foochow	Frazar and Co	[Victoria (Vancouver)	Cld. 28th inst
1 c	Norham	Henderson	Br sh	333	May 26	Keelung	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wusung	St. Pauls		Siam bnq		May 4				
1 s	Stella	Day	Br bnq	265	May 28	Swatow	J. Marshall and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Tailsing	Nutsford	Br sh	815	May 21	Foochow	Wheelock and Meller		
B N Y	Tewkesbury	Fowler	Br sh	1050	May 19	Newport	Senior Naval Officer		
1 s	Tientsin	Jarman	Br bnq	254	May 19	Newchwang	Russell and Co		
2 s	Titania	Dens	Br sh	879	May 22	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
2 p	Whinfell	Jones	Br sh	834	May 12	Cardiff	Birley, Worthington & Co	London	Early
2 p	White Adder	Moore	Br sh	915	May 1	Foochow	W. R. Adamson and Co		
	38 Vessels								
S S N D	Fredrick	Brodhurst			May 11	Tungsha Lightship			

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O D	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	26	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
3 s	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	May 9	Hiogo
3 p	Deroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section :—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus :— S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D —Muirhead's Dock... .... O. U. L. p
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf... ... ... 2 s
K W —Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings ... ... 3 s
P & O W —P. & O. Company's Wharf ... ... 2 p
S S N W, H—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 5 s
N B J —Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... 7 p
O D —Old Dock ... ... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf... ... ... 7 s
O W —Olyphant's Wharf ... ... 7 s
T W —Trautmann's Wharf ... ... 7 s
H Q —Hong Que Wharf ... ... 7 s
F W —Farnham's Wharf ... ... 7 s
D W —Dent's Wharf ... ... 8 s
G L W —Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 9 s
B N Y —British Naval Yard ... ... 9 p
S S N D —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

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